THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. L., No. 26 New York, June 26, 1915 Whole Number 1314

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

COLONEL BRYAN'S WAR FOR PEACE

THE HEARTY "GOD-BLESS-YOUS" concluding the final interview between President Wilson and his retiring Secretary of State "came from impulses in the hearts of two men who understood each other, both open-minded, big-brained, patriotic Americans." So runs an editorial in the newspaper owned by the Secretary of the Navy, who deplored the resignation of Mr. Bryan and testified warmly to his affectionate confidence in him, but who remained in the Cabinet supporting the President's policy. The country, Secretary Daniels's Raleigh *News and Observer* says further, "will never be persuaded that Mr. Bryan could be anything but an unselfish patriot." And despite the wide-spread newspaper support of the President called forth by the resignation, and the sharp criticism of Mr. Bryan's course in the Eastern press, it is evident from Western and Southern comment that a considerable portion of the country to-day retains its confidence in the motives and purposes of William Jennings Bryan. Assertions or insinuations that the Bryan "war for peace" is also a political struggle are answered by Mr. Bryan's apologists with the reminder that even in continuing his vigorous press campaign for the attainment of peace by the Bryan methods, the ex-Secretary has only the kindest words for the President, and is careful to restrict his criticism to the point at issue. He is credited by some correspondents with intending to preserve the amenities and cordialities which now bind him to the Democratic Administration. But tho "his present intentions are sincere," writes John Temple Graves to the New York *American*, "in Mr. Bryan's past history the joy of the battle has most frequently swept away the reserves of good feeling, and the political woods hereabouts are full of prophets who foresee that before the summer is over the President and the Commoner, the ex-Secretary and his Chief, will be engaged in the most spectacular and slashing controversy of the decade." And tho Democratic office-holders who permit themselves to be quoted predict continued Democratic harmony, the New York *Sun's* correspondent hears that even party leaders in Washington expect to see Mr. Bryan in complete and open opposition.

Mr. Bryan's severest critics assert that he is beginning a campaign for another Presidential nomination, and Colonel Roosevelt is credited in the news dispatches with the belief that the Democratic party will be so seriously incapacitated as to give the Progressives a good fighting chance in 1916. Peace, prohibition, and suffrage are mentioned as the leading planks in the new Bryan platform, and one correspondent suggests that "the President's probable forgetfulness of the single-term mandate" of the Baltimore Convention will give Mr. Bryan another line of attack.

That Mr. Bryan's resignation "was inspired by a desire for political advantage and with an eye on 1916" is the belief of the Democratic New York *Morning Telegraph*. "Bryan is fishing for the nomination for the Presidency the coming year, and has resigned in order to lure the German vote his way," declares the German *Herold* in the same city. With which the Louisville *Times* (Ind.) quite agrees, tho it wonders how the Germans will "meet him on the grape-juice plank of his platform." In Mr. Bryan's home city of Lincoln, Nebraska, a once prominent Populist is quoted as saying that "Bryan has staged the first act of a new candidacy for the Presidency or the United States Senate." The latter is the ring into which the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) expects to see the Bryan hat thrown. In the East this alternative does not seem to occur so readily. To quote the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.):

> "It is a safe guess that we are going to have Mr. Bryan again as a Presidential candidate. His platform will be Peace and Prohibition. It will split the Democratic party all apart, for the South is strong for prohibition, and Bryan himself, as himself, is strong with the Democratic party through the wide West. He is likely, too, to draw from the Republicans on the same issue that will strengthen him at the South. . . . It makes at least a three-cornered fight for 1916."

In this fight the ex-Secretary, several correspondents note, will have not only the support of Bryan men in Congress and throughout the country, but also of his active lieutenants who have been placed on the public pay-roll in the last two years. It may be taken for granted, a New York *Sun* writer remarks, "that they will go to the front for him whenever his hat is in the ring." And the Portland *Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.), from the opposite border of the country, thus sizes up the situation:

> "The President has been gaining a personal following and personal strength, while Mr. Bryan has been losing. The latter has borne the blame of the Pindell and Williams appointments, the Santo Domingo scandal, and the Colombian treaty, as well as the peace treaties, which are peculiarly his own. The Mexican fiasco has been ascribed to his influence. He was not able to hold his party in line for Administration measures in the last session of Congress. His influence in Washington is waning.

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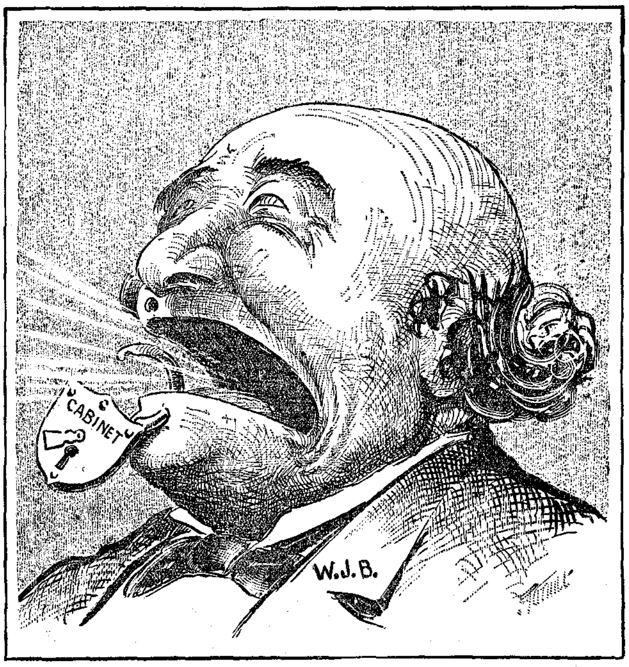
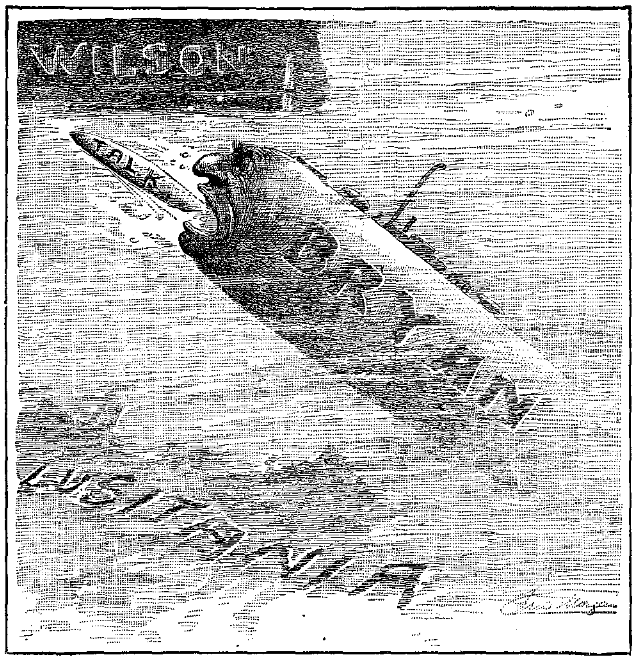
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.



UNLOCKED.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.



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ANOTHER SUBMARINE OUTRAGE.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

GIVING HIS CRITICS AN OPENING.

> "Mr. Bryan's definite separation from the Administration, however, is bound to estrange from it thousands of his devoted followers. His name is a shibboleth among the radical Democracy. He is the political creator of many men in Congress, some of whom may seek to avenge what they deem his wrongs. . . . In losing Mr. Bryan, Mr. Wilson loses the support of the radical wing of his party, and may prove to have wrecked the party itself, as did Cleveland.
>
> "But tho . . . Mr. Wilson may have lost the Bryan strength, he has won immeasurably greater strength among that vast body of Americans, tied only loosely to any party, which values the national honor and the national safety above all else."

Whatever may happen to the nomination, the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) observes, Mr. Bryan has "made the reelection of President Wilson extremely improbable." Several writers are convinced that the departure of Mr. Bryan from a place of responsibility in the Administration removes the restraint hitherto exercised over the radicals in Congress which so helped to make constructive Democratic legislation possible. From now until the end of the Administration, we read in a New York *Journal of Commerce* dispatch, "the country will witness an almost complete cessation of legislative activity. Under the present circumstances it is feared it would be impossible to get any great reform measures through Congress such as that body has acted upon during the past two years."

But the correspondents who are "jumping to the conclusion that Bryan is to be to Mr. Wilson what Roosevelt was to Mr. Taft—the wrecker of his Administration"—are "premature, to say the least," in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post's* special representative in the capital. Mr. Villard remembers the many proofs of Mr. Bryan's loyalty to the President, the evident mutual affection of the two men, and the fact that "Mr. Bryan has a tremendous liking for popular applause and does not like to be outside the breastworks," and concludes that "the future may be awaited by the party with little expectation that he will turn against the Administration for which he was so largely responsible."

Possibly corroborative of this is the dispatch from Los Angeles in which William J. Bryan, Jr., says that his father "will not, under the circumstances, be a candidate for President in 1916, and will continue to support Mr. Wilson." The Democratic Governor of Minnesota foresees no internal disturbance in the Democratic party, and the Democratic Mayor of New York does not believe Mr. Bryan to be "influenced by political consideration or personal advantage." No signs of a coming split are seen by the Democratic National Committeemen from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas, or Colorado. Committeemen representing Georgia, Alabama, and Arizona believe the party will be actually stronger with Bryan out of office. The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) is "not aware of any break in the party. If Mr. Bryan has left the party, which he denies, the division between him and his former party can hardly be called a break; it would be sufficient to describe it as a very small chip." Another Democratic paper, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, "does not believe that Mr. Bryan will ever regain the hold upon the Democratic party he has enjoyed until lately." The same idea occurs to the Washington *Post* (Ind.), which says:

> "It is obvious that Mr. Bryan must remain a Democrat or lose his hold upon Democrats who have been counted as his supporters. . . . If Mr. Bryan should bolt, where would he go and who would follow him? The glamour of official position is gone; the uniform and baton are laid aside. He has no more patronage to give out. He was diligent in placing his friends in good places, but there were twenty men for every job, and thus he found that he made one ingrate and nineteen enemies in the dispensation of patronage.
>
> "The leadership of the Democratic party has departed from Mr. Bryan. The man in the White House is running the machine."

But this belief in the waning of the Bryan power is not universal. In Texas the Waco *Tribune* (Dem.), which prefers the ex-Secretary's position to the President's, thinks that the resignation "makes Mr. Bryan appear a bigger man to-day than he has ever appeared."

> "We shall say 'au revoir' and not 'good-by' to Mr. Bryan. The Peerless One is not near through public life or active public duties yet."

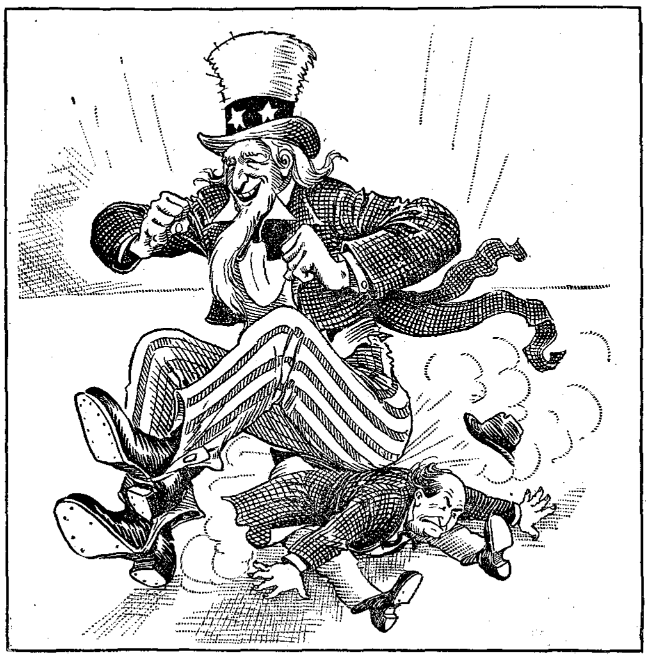
His loyal followers can see no disloyalty in the sensational act of their leader. "Mr. Wilson will lose a wise and capable counselor," remarks the Wheeling *Register* (Dem.), "but Mr. Bryan is so much a Democrat and patriot that he would not, if he could, do anything to embarrass the Administration." The El Paso *Herald* (Dem.) believes "he has now no thought of making a political fight against the President." The Oklahoma City *Daily Oklahoman* (Dem.) sees no real issue between the

President and Mr. Bryan, "naught but friendliness, friendship, and respect." Similarly the Cheyenne (Wyo.) *State Leader* (Dem.) counts on Mr. Bryan's continued loyal and effective support of the President. And from so important a daily as the Raleigh *News and Observer*, owned by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, comes this tribute to the loyalty and unselfish patriotism of the man who seems to the New York *Herald* guilty of something that "closely approaches treason":

> "Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson are agreed upon the great constructive legislation enacted by Congress, and cooperated to secure it. It is our firm and fixt opinion that Mr. Bryan has no object except to advance such principles, and he can do much to advance them. Many believe he can serve them better as a private citizen than with the limitations which office imposes. At any rate, all the twaddle about Mr. Bryan's having in view politics or helping other parties is the silliest nonsense. He is not that kind of a man. He is too great to be made greater by office, too honest to lose the confidence of the American people in his integrity by laying down office. . . . They will recognize that what Mr. Bryan has done has been because of convictions which are implanted in him, that he is obedient to his sense of duty, and is actuated by motives which he holds high above personal aggrandizement or popular applause."

Some defenders of Mr. Bryan's motives are inclined to suspect those of his critics. As we read in the Los Angeles *Express* (Ind.): "The same plutocracy that opposed Bryan in his earlier campaigns holds dominant relations with the makers and sellers of arms and ammunitions. Working in alliance with men whose political ambitions Bryan had thwarted, these agencies and interests continuously have sought to drive Bryan from his place." And R. L. Metcalfe, formerly editor of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, says, as quoted in the Philadelphia *Record's* Washington correspondence:

> "Ever since he has been in the Cabinet Mr. Bryan has been the victim of an organized attack, and it is an open secret that this attack has been encouraged by men who are more or less conspicuous in the Administration. . . . Under the circumstances his retirement amounts to a public calamity, and I am sure it will be so regarded by the people whose opinion counts 'after the captains and the kings have departed.'"



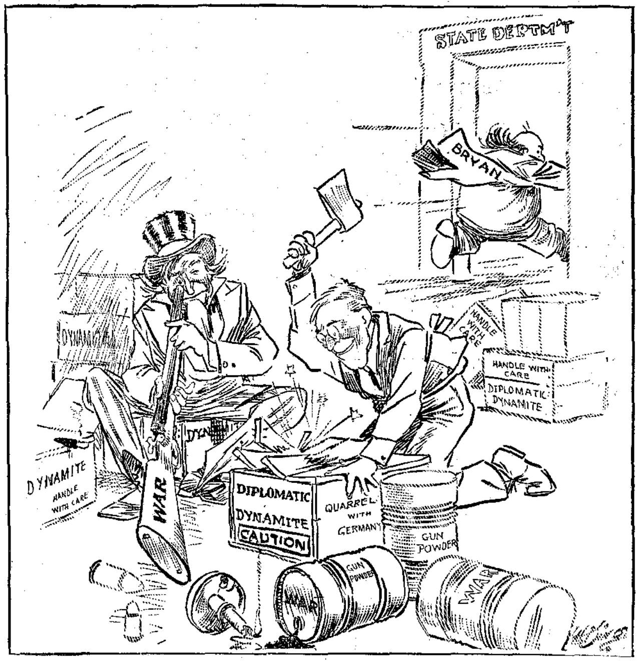
"JUST AS YOU SAY, SIR!"

"I ask the American People to sit in judgment on my decision to resign."—William Jennings Bryan.

—Cash in the Chicago *Herald*.

The almost unanimous support of the President's position and the nearly as wide-spread criticism of Mr. Bryan's successive utterances, as noted in these pages last week, mean nothing to the ex-Secretary's stanchest defenders. Thus, for instance, the Mineral City *Pointer* (Ind.), in rural Ohio, answers "some of the big newspapers":

> "The American nation is a patriotic nation, but not a nation of suppliant fools to be plunged into a spectacular gulf of human blood for the mere honor and glory of their military leaders. There is no question of national honor at stake with the American people in the present bloody crisis, save the honor of keeping out of the bloodiest and most heathenish fight in the history of God's green earth.
>
> "Don't talk of a 'divided country' on account of Secretary Bryan's resignation. The division stands just as it was—aspirants for military glory and the spoils of war on the one hand, and a nation of humane, patriotic, peace-loving citizens on the other hand."



SOME WILL CALL IT COWARDICE AND OTHERS WILL CALL IT WISDOM.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

So, the Los Angeles *Tribune* (Ind.) takes pains to observe—

> "The exultations of the jingoes that find responsive echoes in the columns of a portion of the press do not truly interpret national feeling. This nation is for peace and for arbitration as a means for maintaining peace. There are millions of Americans whose loyalty and patriotism are not to be accused, whose devotion to the glory and honor of the country is unimpeachable, who stand shoulder to shoulder in Mr. Bryan's support and in defense of the policies to advance which he resigned from the Cabinet."

Taking up the Bryan statement advocating a "system of persuasion" to take the place of a "system of force" in international relations, the Los Angeles daily says in words contrasting strangely with the sharp criticism of the same utterance quoted last week:

> "As in an instant Bryan has won for himself, through this appeal, a lasting place in the affection and respect of the generations that are to know the blessings of a warless world. His name will be honored and revered by all the peoples of the earth. Increasingly, as the centuries expand and civilization flourishes in a culture based on lasting concord, Bryan will be venerated as that follower of the Prince of Peace who wrote the Sermon on the Mount into the statutes of the world. . . . We do not question the sincerity of the President's belief that he has entered upon a policy that will not lead to war, but we believe with Bryan that the history of mankind proves the futility of the system of force as a means of compelling or preserving peace."

With Bryan and all his personal following, says a correspondent of the New York *Call*, "will be massed the forces of organized labor, the Socialists, 75 per cent. of the women of this country, the Jews, and that innumerable host that can only be classified as German-Americans." To the editor of this Socialist journal this looks too much "like the outline of a Democratic political camp" to be taken very seriously. Yet it should be remembered that Jim Larkin has called Mr. Bryan's resignation "the greatest thing that ever happened in the interest of the workingman," that an important New York union-labor official has said that "in Mr. Bryan the labor-unions of the country recognize the savior of American popular welfare," and that Congressman Buchanan, a former labor-union president, is reported to be working with Mr. Bryan on plans for a country-wide labor anti-war demonstration. It should also be remembered, on the other hand, that President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has declared himself in favor of President Wilson's method of handling the issue which has arisen with Germany, a fact which, the Baltimore *American* thinks, "will prove disquieting" to Mr. Bryan.

German-American editors by the score, tho not unanimously, have praised Mr. Bryan's general position, but his statement "To the German-Americans" is not so pleasing. In this statement, it will be recalled, the ex-Secretary of State explained the perfect neutrality of the Administration, defended the motives and intentions of the President, praised German-Americans for their sympathy with the Fatherland and their loyalty to the United States, asked them to exert their influence with the German Government in the direction of a peaceful settlement and discust at some length certain issues arising out of our relations to the belligerent Powers. The sentiments of the editors of papers like the New York *Herold*, *Detroiter Abendpost*, Louisville *Anzeiger*, Cleveland *Wächter u. Anzeiger*, and Philadelphia *German Daily Gazette* are thus emphatically expressed in the editorial columns of the St. Louis *Times:*

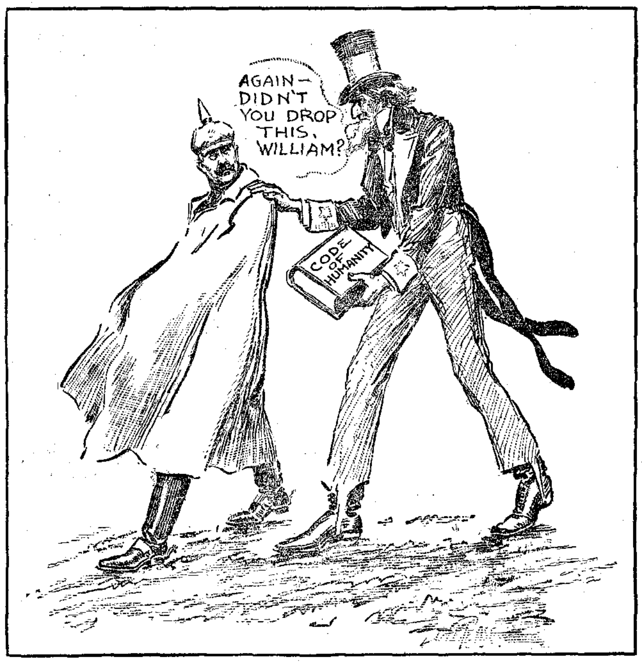
> "Mr. Bryan insults the German-Americans in his latest epistle. True German-Americans have at all times indicated that their patriotism would not be lacking at a time when it might become necessary to take a definite stand. The country at large, including Mr. Wilson, has recognized the legitimacy of a German-American's sympathy with the Fatherland during discussion of the European War. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Bryan urges the German-American to do a lot of things that all good German-Americans have been doing all along, and his message becomes wholly superfluous and unwarranted. We know of no true German-American who has been as unpatriotic as Mr. Bryan."

EFFORTS TO HALT ARMS-EXPORTS

THERE IS NO PROSPECT that our Government, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, "will attempt to stop the making of war-munitions in this country or to prohibit the sale of them abroad." This statement is strengthened by Mr. Bryan's reiteration of the arguments with which he defended the Government's position as Secretary of State; and also by the admission of a distinguished German publicist, Maximilian Harden, that this "hands-off" attitude of the Washington Government "is neither legally nor morally wrong." Yet to Germany the cessation or continuance of our arms-traffic with the Allies affects its very existence as a nation. Calculations made in Berlin and forwarded to this country a few weeks ago, says the Providence *Journal*, "profess to show that the Allies can not possibly arm their increasing forces or secure ammunition for their great numbers of large guns from their own resources, and that they must have the help of this country in order to accomplish their purpose. The German representatives also thoroughly believe that without this assistance the Allies can not continue and complete an aggressive campaign, driving the Kaiser's armies out of Belgium and France." That the Allies realize this no less than the Germans is indicated by the prodigious campaign for American arms being conducted by Mr. Lloyd-George, and partly financed by the Morgan firm of bankers. Just as an instance, we note in a New York *Sun* news-item this informing paragraph:

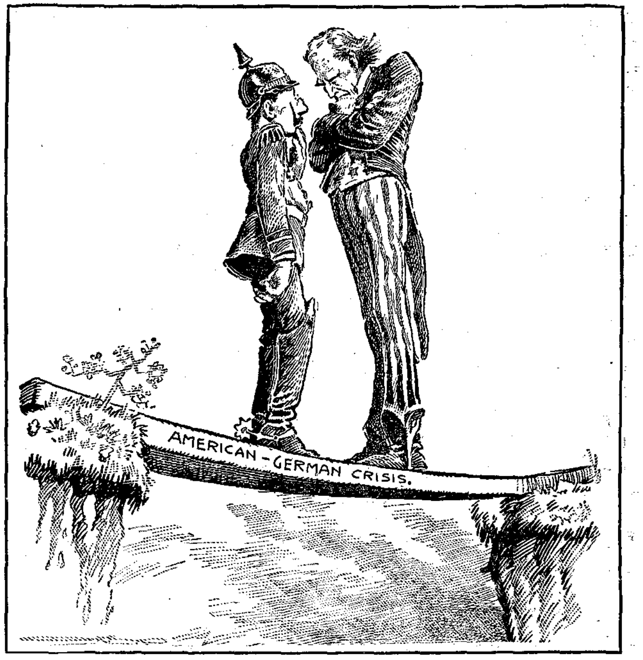
> "The Union Metallic Cartridge Company has a contract to supply 3,500,000 rounds of ammunition weekly, and the understanding is that this is to be increased to 7,000,000. The Bethlehem Steel Company has received an order for 8,000 field-guns and also is turning out 12,000 shrapnel-shells every day, while for the one-pounders and smaller shells the rate is 50,000 a day. The General Electric Company has an order for $100,000,000 worth of war-materials."

Germany naturally wishes, it is added, to disrupt in any way and at any cost the system by which England, France, and Russia are thus being provided with the means to victory. But, adds the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "if this industry and traffic are to cease, it must be by the voluntary or induced action of those engaged in it," and "there have been reports and rumors of late of emissaries of belligerents, or at least one belligerent, in this country, seeking to suppress or cripple this traffic by


AGAIN—DIDN'T YOU DROP THIS, WILLIAM?
CODE OF HUMANITY

WITH COURTESY AND TACT.

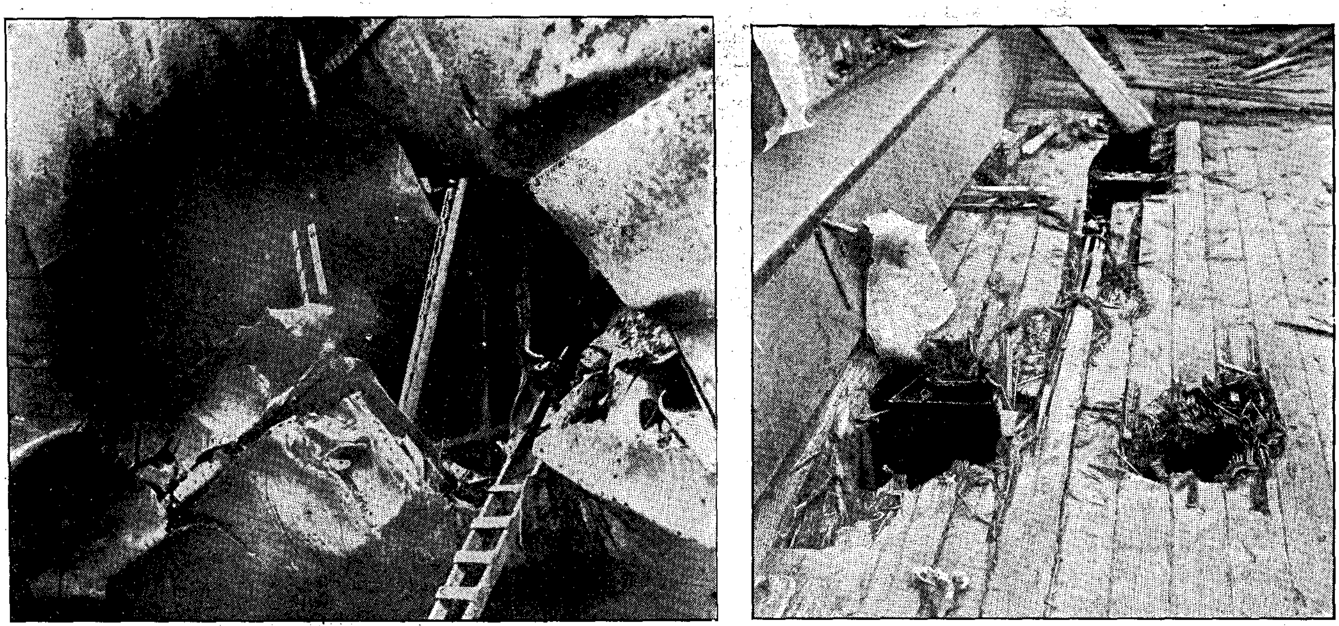
—Pease in the Newark *News*.


AMERICAN-GERMAN CRISIS.

"SOMEBODY'S GOT TO BACK UP!"

—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

TWO IMPRESSIONS OF UNCLE SAM'S DIPLOMACY.



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A TORPEDO OR A MINE?

Two views of the injured portion of the hull of the *Nebraskan*, the American steamer which was struck by a floating mine or a torpedo from a German submarine off the Irish coast on May 25. Ambassador Page's official report is said to declare that the *Nebraskan* was torpedoed. The picture at the left shows the rent in the ship's side; in the right-hand picture may be seen how the upward force of the explosion tore holes in the deck.

buying up establishments engaged in it, or subsidizing their owners to cease operation." Detailed accounts of the plans and activities of German representatives appeared in the Chicago *Herald*, Providence *Journal*, and other papers. But these all failed for various and more or less obvious reasons.

The next German move, "now under way," says the New York *Sun*, "was to foment strikes in these factories." It continues:

> "With many of the big plants under contract to provide supplies on certain dates, it is apparent that a sudden demand of employees for shorter hours, more pay, or other concessions would seriously embarrass the companies. This is reported to be a part of the program of the men behind the strike propaganda—to show the workers how easy it is now to strike for and obtain higher wages. They are causing points of this kind to be imprest on the labor-leaders in different parts of the country."

And *The Sun* cites a series of minor labor-disturbances in centers of the arms-making industry which it believes significant under the circumstances, if not a direct result of the German plan. In a statement appearing in *The Evening Sun*, a New York labor-leader promises an investigation of the matter, tho "so far," he says, "no authentic information has come into my possession that agents of Germany are contemplating the promotion of strikes." And Meyer London, New York's Socialist Congressman, says, in an *Evening Post* interview, that "strikes can not be organized that way," for "it takes long preparation—months or even years—to engineer a real strike." To the Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, there seems some reason for fearing this strike campaign. And *The Eagle* has a word of counsel for labor-leaders:

> "Every labor-organizer who sells himself knows perfectly well that he is running counter to the best interests of American labor—playing traitor to the men who have trusted him; seeking to increase unemployment and industrial depression in the United States. If he has had a common-school education, he knows also that the making and selling of guns, ammunition, shoes, uniforms, to belligerents, is an international-law right of a neutral country."

The alleged German efforts to buy up arms-plants and incite labor-difficulties "have no direct connection," we read in the New York *Sun*, "with the movement now on foot to start a protest among labor-organizations against the United States going to war with Germany." Yet an indirect relation between the latter movement and the Allies' munition-supply may be traced in the "alarming rumor," reported by the Chicago *Herald's* Washington correspondent, to the effect that—

> "opponents of the so-called Armor Trust and Powder Trust in the United States are working up a labor-movement to have a declaration against war, with an appeal to the President to act again for mediation and peace.
>
> "It is feared by the Administration that such a declaration, coming at this time from organized labor, will be interpreted in England as an indorsement of the attitude of the striking mechanics and laborers there. The strikers, it is reported, have interfered seriously with the output of munitions in the British plants and delayed the construction and repair of war-ships in the navy-yards."

GERMAN-AMERICANS DESERT WILSON

DISAVOWING any intention "to use the German vote as a club over the head of the President," *The Fatherland* publishes figures to show that as a result of his conduct of affairs since the outbreak of the European War, "Mr. Wilson has lost 92 per cent. of his German-American vote." These figures are derived from a canvass of 208 German-American newspapers throughout the country, representing, according to *The Fatherland*, "a total vote of 2,110,355, of which, in 1912, 1,161,720 were in favor of Wilson." To-day, we are told, "of all these votes presumably only 91,600 would support the President." The change, we are given to understand, is due to his conception of neutrality and his failure to stop the exportation of arms to the Allies. The questions asked in the canvass are implicit in the following summaries of the answers:

> "Of the publications queried, 208 have replied. These include almost every newspaper of importance. According to the editors these presumably represent 2,110,355 voters. In answer to the question, 120 newspapers, representing 1,161,720 voters, stated that they had supported Woodrow Wilson for President in 1912. Asked whether they would support Woodrow Wilson at the present time, 108 who had supported him in 1912 asserted that they would not. Of all the papers only 12 asserted that they would, 2 refused to answer, and 12 declared that, because of their nature, they were non-partizan politically; 182 emphatically declared themselves unalterably opposed to Woodrow Wilson. The 12 newspapers that asserted they would support him represent a total vote of only 91,600. In other words, of the original German-American vote cast in 1912 for Woodrow Wilson for

President, it may be assumed that less than 8 per cent. would be cast for him to-day. Judging by this straw vote, Woodrow Wilson has lost 1,070,120 votes. If Mr. Wilson were a candidate at the present time he would lose over 92 per cent. of the German-American vote cast for him in 1912. . . . . . .

"In regard to the question as to whether Woodrow Wilson had honestly endeavored to maintain strict neutrality and to protect the interests of the United States in the present international crisis, the poll shows the following results:

"Forty-five newspapers believe that he has honestly made such an endeavor. Space does not permit us to analyze this vote this week, but it may be asserted that a large percentage of those saying that they believe that the President has endeavored to preserve neutrality indicated that his conception of neutrality differed largely from theirs. . . . . . .

"As to the question whether the President had succeeded in maintaining neutrality and in protecting the interests of the United States, the answers are as follows:

"Of 45 newspapers who believed that he made an attempt to do so, only 12 are of the opinion that he has succeeded; 154 *newspapers do not believe that he has even tried.*

"In answer to the question as to his success in carrying out his policies, many papers assert that he has succeeded only in aiding the Allies.

"In answer to the question as to the President's sincerity, 5 newspapers refused to commit themselves. In answer to the question of his success, only one newspaper refused to commit itself. It seems obvious from this that less than 6 per cent. of the German-American press believes that President Wilson has *succeeded in being neutral and in protecting the interests of the* United States. Comment on this result would be superfluous. It may be assumed that before these 2,000,000 German-American voters Woodrow Wilson stands charged with failure."

CHANCES OF INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

BECAUSE THE ALTERNATIVES presented by President Wilson's new Mexican policy are a prompt getting together of the rival Mexican leaders for the restoration of peace and order or some effective measure of intervention by the United States for the same purpose, our editorial observers are scrutinizing with a new interest and anxiety the utterances of Villa and Carranza. Since the President's announcement of his new policy on June 2, Carranza has issued a proclamation to the Mexican people setting forth his claims to recognition by the United States as the actual and legal head of the Mexican Government, and Villa has approached his former chief with suggestions of a reunion and reorganization of the revolutionary factions to avoid the "imminent dangers" of American intervention or Cientifico reenthronement. But Villa's conciliatory advances, in the opinion of our press, lose much of their value because they followed on the heels of his serious reverse at Leon. It is also noted that Carranza has up to the present ignored them. Altho the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent reports that President Wilson is still "very hopeful that in a short time a way will be found to induce the factions to meet in a conference to discuss terms of peace," he also reports that other officials of the Administration "see little hope of an adjustment of Mexico's troubles from within."

Turning to the editorial columns, we find a similar lack of agreement in reading the signs. Thus the Charleston *News and Courier* finds comfort in the fact that "neither Carranza nor Villa has brushed our warning contemptuously aside," nor has "got on a high horse and refused to discuss Mexican affairs with an outsider." To the Syracuse *Journal* our new Mexican policy "is bright in pleasing prospects," and the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* sees "a rift in the cloud of Mexico's political affairs." This optimism is shared by many other papers, among them the New York *Times*, Washington *Times*, and St. Louis *Republic* and *Post Dispatch*. "Both chieftains realize," thinks the Washington *Times*, "that Mexico must compose herself or be composed from the outside, and that they both will be brushed aside unless they bend their efforts toward the restoration of order." Moreover—

"Both Carranza and Villa acknowledge that the fundamental trouble in Mexico is the virtual serfdom of the masses, and Carranza offers a program for amelioration of the ills that beset the people, by a distribution of government lands and otherwise. The differences that separate Carranza and Villa appear to be principally their ambitions and jealousies."

The New York *Times*, noting that Carranza's proclamation to the Mexican people "conveys a promise of substantial reforms," goes on to review its reasons for reading the signs hopefully:

"If Carranza really inclines to a policy of general amnesty there is no good reason why he should refuse to meet Villa on even terms. It is now clear that the recent defeat of Villa and Angeles at Leon was no such hopeless rout as had been reported. They still have the semblance of an army and are almost ready for more fighting. In his new mood, Carranza may well prefer negotiations looking to peace and harmony to renewing the warfare.

"It is, indeed, a new and strange mood for the hitherto obstinate First Chief of the Constitutionalists, which is revealed in his proclamation and the advance summary of his reply to President Wilson, which has been cabled from Vera Cruz. A plan which includes protection of all existing legal rights, indemnity for all losses caused by the revolution, equal taxation for all property, and a firm stand against both confiscation and special privileges is most attractive and, if it could be intelligently carried out, ought to go far toward the solution of Mexico's problems. Villa's reply to President Wilson, according to an El Paso dispatch, expresses his willingness to invite a new union of all Mexicans and favors agrarian reform and the extension of education among the poor. There is no better solution of the agrarian problem than equal taxation of all property. . . . It would assuredly lead to a distribution of thousands of acres now useless in such a way as to benefit the State. Carranza promises an extension of the school system. So that honors are at present easy between him and Villa."

On the other hand, many papers fail to detect the rainbow in the Mexican sky. Thus the Providence *Journal* fears that "Mr. Wilson's suggestive note has had no effect on Carranza," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks: "It seems now to be a mere question how long the patience of President Wilson will last." "Peace through intervention," adds *The Eagle*, "is the only peace in sight." "There is not the slightest evidence that Mexico is coming to its senses as a result of the President's warning," declares the Washington *Post*, which thinks that Villa is only sparring for time after his defeat at Leon, and that we are "drifting toward intervention." As *The Post* sees it—

"The situation simmers down to the ultimate necessity of intervention by the United States, exerted either in behalf of a body of Mexicans gathered to frame a government, or in support of an American governor-general charged with the duty of compelling peace as a preliminary to the organization of a government by the Mexicans."

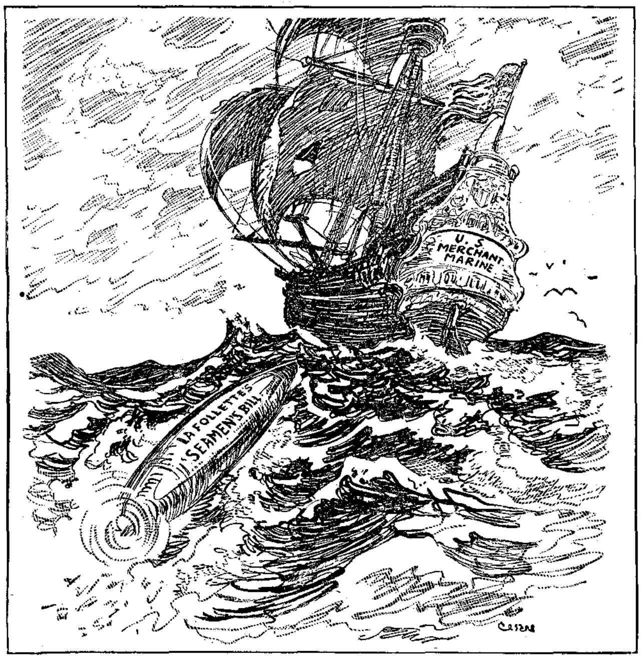
The Washington *Herald* also is convinced that almost insurmountable obstacles stand in the way of an agreement between Villa and Carranza, and the Springfield *Republican* thinks the prospect of a decisive military triumph for either faction is equally remote. Says *The Republican:*

"If the map of Mexico be studied, it will be seen that Villa still controls a very large territory in the north. Leon, where the recent fighting took place, is far south of Torreon, and Villa's mastery north of Leon on the National Railway to Juarez, on the United States boundary, is still undisputed. His capital, Chihuahua, is not even threatened by Carranza forces. The situation approximately is that the Villa-Zapata combination holds the north and the farther south, while Carranza holds the more important seaports and interposes a formidable territorial wedge between his rivals in the heart of the country. So long as the United States Government places no embargo on the export of war-supplies into Mexico, Villa remains in direct communication with American factories manufacturing ammunition and arms, and he can be limited in his purchases only by his financial resources.

"The prospect of either of the leading factions actually subjugating the other is not promising at this time."

DOUBTFUL "WELFARE" FOR SEAMEN

NO ONE BEGRUDGES higher wages, better living-conditions, or the right to quit work to the thousands of seamen on the American and other ships affected by the new Seamen's Act, but the thought that it may end entirely the jobs of American seamen by putting our merchant marine out of business gives some of our editors pause. The avowed purpose of the act, fathered by Senator La Follette, indorsed by the American Seamen's Union, and passed by the last Congress, is "to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States." Altho it does not go into force until November, certain effects are already attributed to it which threaten to leave the American seaman without any American merchant marine in which his welfare can be promoted. "The fact in a nutshell," remarks the Rochester *Post Express*, "is that our Government by its Seamen's Law requires more of its unsubsidized ships than foreign governments demand of their subsidized lines." Consequently, "our ships can not compete with theirs, and it stands to reason that our Government must either abate its requirements, or help its ships as other nations do, or see them go out of business or under other flags." From the Pacific comes the most startling evidence in support of this view, as we are told that the new law would add $130,000 to the cost of operating the *Minnesota*, which runs between the Pacific Coast and the Orient. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a $20,000,000 corporation, "will dispose of its ships and dissolve," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, altho "it had raised the money and let the contracts for four great steamers to sail between this port and New York and was planning for eight more for that and other routes." It had estimated that under the new law the total yearly running-expenses of its thirteen ships would be increased by $802,042. And Capt. Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, head of the Dollar Line, announces that he will probably be compelled to put his nine ships under the Chinese flag when the new law goes into effect. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* we read that the Pacific Mail may continue business in a new form:



TORPEDOING THE REMNANT.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

"Private information reaching Washington is that this line may divorce itself from the Southern Pacific Railroad, transfer its headquarters to New York, and operate its ships to Hongkong via the Panama Canal after transforming them from coal- to oil-burners. This change would reduce the number of employees in the fire-room crew from 118 Chinamen to about 18 Americans, but the situation confronting the company, as it is understood here, requires substantially a reorganization. Report also has it that James J. Hill may have to withdraw the Great Northern liner *Minnesota*, one of the largest ships flying the American flag, off the run to the Orient. Captain Dollar, when here, told friends that he was attending a meeting of Japanese business men in Japan when the news of the passage of the La Follette Bill was received in Japan. He said the news occasioned an enthusiastic demonstration in the meeting, the Japanese believing that the legislation leaves them free to capture the trade in the Pacific."

The Seamen's Law raises the standard of living conditions aboard ship. It also increases expenses by requiring that 65 per cent. of the deck crew shall be able seamen and that no ship of any nationality "shall be permitted to depart from any port of the United States unless she has on board a crew not less than 75 per centum of which, in each department, are able to understand any order given by the officers of such vessel." Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"The only way to compete successfully in the Pacific with the Chinese and Japanese lines is to employ Oriental crews. The new Seamen's Bill makes it impossible to use crews which are not conversant with the language of their officers—a provision which, conjoined with the old law for the employment of American citizens as officers on American ships, all but excludes the possibility of shipping any but American seamen."

In other words, the new law would compel American ships to replace cheap Oriental labor with American labor at union wages, while the Japanese ships could retain their present crews. This is "a subsidy to labor that throttles both labor and capital," says the New York *World*, because it "gives Japan a monopoly of the carrying-trade between this country and the Orient." "It is useless to talk about building up an American merchant marine if the labor-unions are to dominate navigation laws and block competitive freight-carrying," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Philadelphia *Record* remarks that "driving American steamships out of business provides no employment for American sailors." Yet as a result of the European War, even the farmers of the inland States, says the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, are beginning to awake to the importance of an American merchant marine:

"Before the war it was impossible to arouse in their minds a maintained interest in an American merchant marine. Now that the war has tied up a large part of the shipping of the world, and they see the ocean freight-rate on a bushel of wheat jump from 18 cents to 54 cents, they begin to realize the need of more ships—American ships that will fly the Stars and Stripes, carry our products abroad when foreign ships are withdrawn, and by force of competition hold down the freight-rate in time of peace."

Another basic objection to the Seamen's Bill, in the opinion of its critics, is that certain of its clauses conflict with existing treaties between the United States and the principal foreign countries, five of which—Spain, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, and Great Britain—have already filed objections with our State Department. Nevertheless Washington has notified these and sixteen other nations that the United States intends to terminate those provisions of the treaties which conflict with the new law. The clauses of the law which necessitate this are those permitting a foreign sailor in an American port to claim half his wages at pleasure, and exempting foreign sailors from arrest for desertion. It may be noted that the full title of the law is: "An Act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea." Says the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"No State Department of the United States, no foreign office of any other government, ever undertook a more ungracious and disagreeable task than that which is imposed by the terms of the La Follette Seamen's Bill on Mr. Lansing. With utter disregard of the comity between nations, and the universal principle that a merchant ship must be governed by the navigation laws of the country whose flag it flies, Congress has undertaken, in effect, to extend our law over foreign merchantmen who come into our harbors; to interfere with their contracts with seamen, to substitute provincial impertinence for common sense."

Yet it is to this very feature of the new law, its applicability to foreign as well as to American ships, that its defenders point in answer to those critics who say it will drive American shipping from the seas. Thus the San Francisco *Coast Seamen's Journal* reproaches the San Francisco *Chronicle* for "completely ignoring the fact that the new Seamen's Act will apply with equal force to the ships of all nations, including Japan," and goes on to say:

> "It will compel foreign ship-owners who desire to do business in American ports to adopt American rules and regulations. Thereby the cost of operation between American ships and foreign competitors will be effectively equalized."

This point, according to the Philadelphia *Record*, was specially emphasized by Senator La Follette himself, and Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America and coauthor of the bill, writes to the New York *Sun* as follows:

> "In passing the Seamen's Law, so called, Congress intended to equalize the wages of foreign and American vessels, first in American ports; secondly, by natural evolution, in all ports. Foreign and American vessels are placed upon exact equality, and the strangle-hold of the foreign ship-owner upon the law of supply and demand is removed by liberating all seamen that come within jurisdiction of the United States.
>
> "As the law was, Japan was driving every competitor off the Pacific Ocean. Under the provisions of the Seamen's Law she will have no advantage, but will be on equality with all other vessels coming to or going from American ports. The Japanese are as eager for freedom and higher wage as any other seamen, and the Japanese ship-owner will pay some of his subsidy to his seamen in order to prevent them from deserting in American ports.
>
> "The Pacific Mail is not going out of business because of the Seamen's Law. Mr. Schwerin testified before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, before the Seamen's Bill was passed, that the company was going out of business because of the provision in the Panama Canal Act that would prevent the vessels of the Pacific Mail from trading through the Canal. The company is very likely reorganizing and divorcing itself from the Southern Pacific Railway Company in order that the vessels may be able to trade from New York to Hongkong via San Francisco and other way ports. This would correspond with the proposal to convert the vessels from coal- to oil-burners, thereby reducing the fire-room force alone from 115 to about 20."

Meanwhile dispatches tell us that something like boom conditions are discoverable in the ship-building yards of the Atlantic Coast. In the New York *Times* we read:

> "Since August 148 vessels have been added to the United States merchant marine. That was owing not to any subsidy or other artificial encouragement, but to the causes, namely, (1) that to meet the emergency created by the war, an inhibition against the American registry of foreign-built ships was removed by legislation, and (2) to the fact that the increase in carrying-rates was enough to overcome the surviving disadvantages under which American shipping would in normal times compete with non-American shipping. The incentive was that of profit simply. But in the transpacific trade, tho freights have risen, the profit is not great enough to overcome the new restrictions imposed upon American shipping under the La Follette Bill, and the American merchant marine for that reason declines. At the same time the Japanese merchant marine is waxing abnormally."

"It will probably appear on examination," suggests the Rochester *Post Express*, "that such vessels as are now being built for American registry are designed for the coastwise trade in which our ships are protected by law against a competition that would otherwise tie them to their wharves."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

What d'ye mean, "Dark ages"?—*Boston Transcript.*

It isn't the initial cost of a war—it's the upkeep.—*New York Tribune.*

Is it possible, after all, that grape-juice is intoxicating?—*Kansas City Star.*

Why worry? Tom Marshall has not resigned the Vice-Presidency.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The well-known war-babies, it seems, have no Pars—only Mars.—*New York Evening Sun.*

China is now in a position to appreciate the high cost of peace at any price.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Bryan is one editor who knows how to make news as well as comment on it.—*Columbia State.*

The rumor that *The Commoner* and *The Fatherland* are to be merged is baseless.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Youthful students of Scriptural and modern history will never be able to reconcile the two Bethlehems.—*Washington Post.*

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill says the British Navy is growing, which must be one reason for being so careful of it.—*New York Tribune.*

What broke Constantinople up so completely was the fact that the 13,000 wounded sent back weren't Armenians.—*Washington Post.*

If the Germans would whip the French it would help them out a lot. It doesn't do them any good to whip the Russians.—*Florida Times-Union.*

The chief danger at this moment would seem to be that Germany and Austria may wear themselves completely out licking Russia.—*Chicago Herald.*

Ambassador Bernstorff declares he will stay in Washington all summer. Hope he won't find it too hot for him.—*Philadelphia North American.*

What is one to do about one's neutrality when one sees, at 1329 Amsterdam Avenue, the office of the German-American Exterminating Company?—*New York Tribune.*

The Tennessee Congressman who telegraphed the President, "The people are with you and they never resign," takes the prize. His name is Sims.—*Springfield Republican.*

Great Britain continues her sentimental policy of blocking shipments to Germany without killing steamship passengers. Where's her manhood?—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Republic of San Marino, which recently abandoned neutrality, seems to be more successful than the other belligerents in keeping its campaign-plans and the movements of its armies secret.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

But just suppose he had been President.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

We know one kind of tented field Mr. Bryan isn't so averse to.—*Columbia State.*

Anyhow, the State Department's loss is the Chautauqua circuit's gain.—*Kansas City Star.*

Most of the papers seem to think that Mr. Bryan is a very fine public speaker.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Indications are that Mr. William R. Hearst doesn't own a single ranch in Germany.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Bryan gave up being Secretary of State to become Secretary of Statements.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

South-American revolutions overlooked in the rush will be written up in the annual almanacs.—*Washington Post.*

"Freedom of the sea" is progressing nicely, and the sea will soon be free of Pacific Mail ships.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Of course, one has to keep in mind the practically inexhaustible territory Russia has to fall back on.—*Washington Post.*

Would Mr. Bryan have consented to submit his differences with the President to a commission of arbitration?—*Philadelphia North American.*

Lloyd-George would apparently change the familiar quotation to read: "Heaven is on the side of the biggest ammunition-factory."—*Chicago Herald.*

First the Austrians had Przemysl; then the Russians had it Peremysl, and now the Austrians will hold it for another spell.—*Philadelphia North American.*

It begins to look as if Italy were going to do the really heroic thing in this war. She will rush to the help of the victors.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

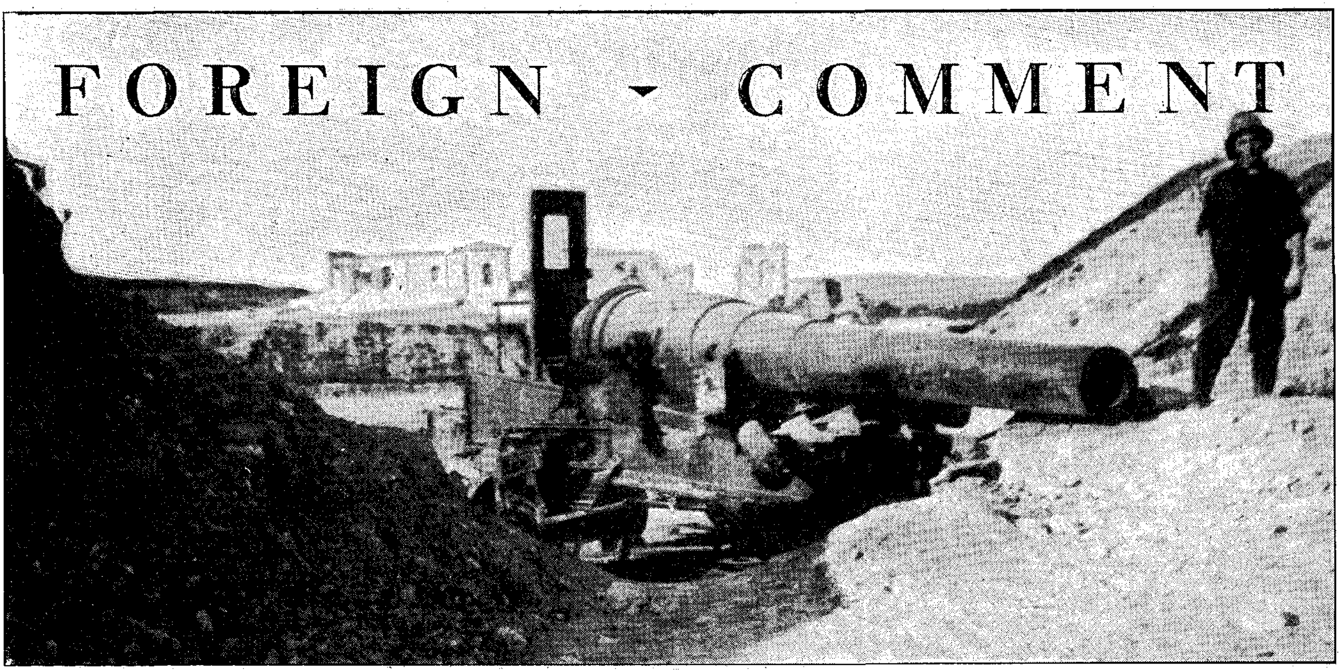
Now one can figure out what those canals on Mars really are. They are the trenches where the embattled Martians have dug themselves in.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The bombs of laughing-gas hurled by the French produce laughter for fifteen minutes followed by blinding tears. The theatrical syndicate will want the patent.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Since the war began Germany has added six battle-ships to its complement. If the war holds out long enough Germany may have to enlarge the Kiel Canal.—*New York Telegraph.*

There are 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 loyal citizens of the United States who are in sympathy with Germany and Austria.—"American Independence Union." What of it, if they are loyal citizens?—*New York Evening Telegram.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



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THE DARDANELLES FORTRESS OF BED-EL-BAHR, AS DESTROYED BY THE ALLIES.

This fort, at the entrance of the straits, suffered total destruction by the British super-dreadnought *Queen Elizabeth.* In the foreground is one of its heaviest guns, flanked by a British "Tommy." At the rear may be seen a ruined monastery that shared the fate of the fortress.

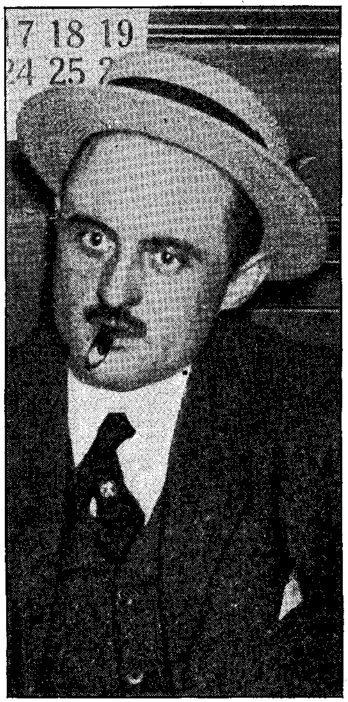
GERMANY'S "STAND-PAT" ATTITUDE

BERLIN IS POLITE and hails the American note with pleasant terms. Its newspapers are relieved to find that it is not in the least an ultimatum and that it opens the way for further negotiations. It is evident from the tone of the German press that the last thing desired is any open rupture with the United States, and the prospect of putting off the definite answer to our note by further presentation of "views" is a pleasant one. The *Berliner Tageblatt's* article on the note is typical of the relief felt at the mildness of President Wilson's latest note, and, among other things, it says:

"A solution of the difficulty is possible, and Washington makes a true effort to bring it about. This is the chief characteristic of the note. There is no rattling of the saber. The hope of our enemies who already had glorified in seeing the Stars and Stripes join the Union Jack and Tricolor has been demolished. We may confidently expect that the answer of our Government will remove the last impediments. The note does not insist on Germany's ordering a cessation of her submarine warfare, but emphasizes the principles of humanity involved and expresses the hope that in future American life and property will be respected.

"The suggestion of President Wilson's offer of his services to end the starvation-campaign against Germany is particularly happy. This to us Germans is the principal part of the message. Will England consent to a return to the basis of the Declaration of London? Will she cause no further difficulties to the trade of neutrals? Will she withdraw her declaration of the North Sea war-zone?

"We earnestly hope that the efforts of the United States in this direction will be rewarded with success."



HE "SAW" THE "LUSITANIA'S" GUNS.

Gustav Stahl affirmed upon oath that he saw masked guns on the *Lusitania,* thus upholding Germany's contention. Now he is held on $10,000 bail on a charge of perjury.

Maximilian Harden, the brilliant editor of the Berlin *Zukunft*, in an interview with Mr. Karl von Wiegand, which we find in the cable dispatches of the New York *World*, cordially approves of the note, and at the same time makes some remarkable admissions. He says:

"A large part of our public really believes that America's selling ammunition to other countries constitutes a violation of international law; that it is morally wrong and an unfriendly act toward us, not knowing that America is wholly within its rights legally, and that this can not in any manner be twisted or interpreted into an unfriendly act. . . . . .

"We can not expect that neutrals will waive such rights or permit their being ignored. I have lost many friends because I have insisted that sinking the *Lusitania* was a political mistake, quite aside from the humanitarian standpoint.

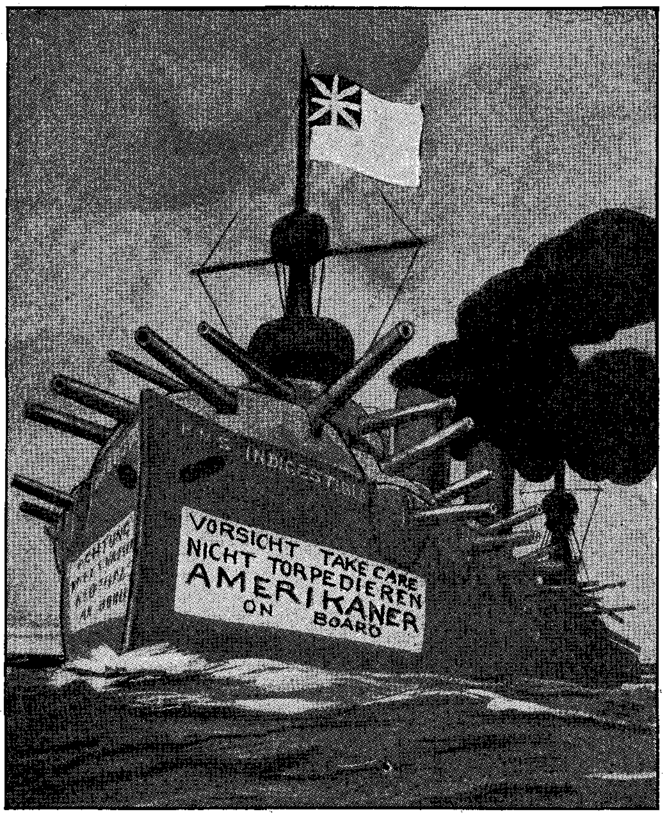
"It is my opinion that whatever military advantage may have been gained through it is not to be compared with what we have lost morally and politically. Through it the present situation has been precipitated."

Notwithstanding the friendly tone of the German press, little doubt is felt that the Kaiser's naval advisers will "stand pat" on the submarine issue, and it is an unescapable conclusion that the German people regard the sinking of neutral vessels as a perfectly justifiable act of war, and on this point the German Government has behind it the support of a united nation. This sentiment, we are told, is not at all affected by President Wilson's request for assurances that such warfare should cease, and the semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* writes:

"Without doubt Mr. Lansing, in comparison with Mr. Bryan, is a man of very sharp tone, but the German press will do well not to inquire too anxiously whether he is a man of sharp or of peaceful tone.

"Our submarine war will not cease on that account. If American ships or Americans in British ships enter the war-zone, they must, despite Mr. Lansing and President Wilson, take the risk involved in such a voyage. America can claim the right to judge neutral's rights only when she herself maintains neutrality. Such was not the case under the pacifist Mr. Bryan, and probably will be just as little the case under the international-law expert, Mr. Lansing."

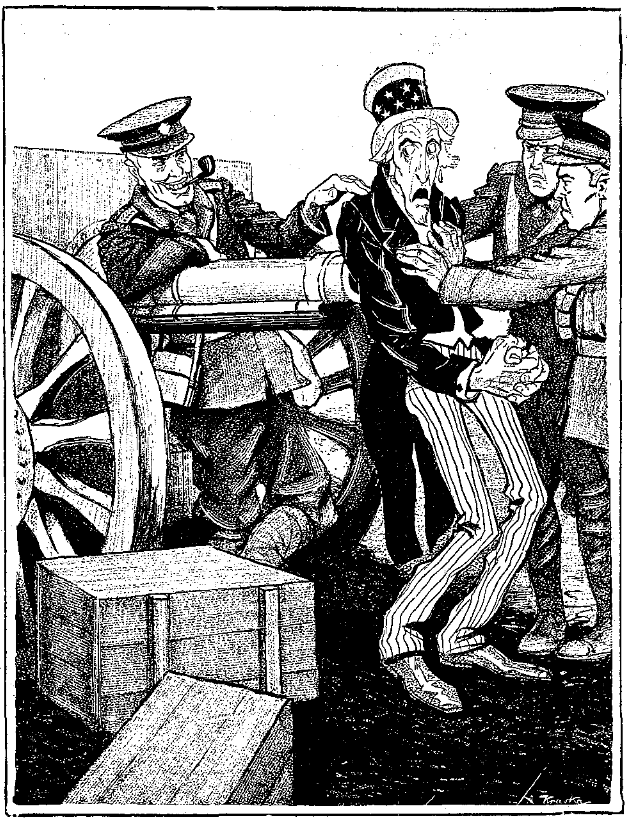
The conservative Berlin *Tägelische Rundschau* features an



THE BRITISH MERCHANT-DREADNOUGHT.

The latest type, for the transport of munitions and passengers.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE "LUSITANIA" METHOD.

"Don't be frightened, Mr. Jonathan; we won't shoot. But if the Germans kill you, we'll protest again over the breaches of international law."

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

TWO GERMAN VIEWS OF THE "LUSITANIA" COMPLICATIONS.

article by Herr Ernst Bacmeister, the Prussian statesman, who, under the heading "Firmness," says:

> "So long as the methods of British naval war remain the same, there can be no talk of modifying the submarine war. The American Government has means to influence the British mode of warfare. If the American Government demands a change in our ways of naval warfare it must first do away with the violations of international law which justify our methods. . . . .
>
> "Nobody among the German peoples wishes war with the great neutral ammunition-contractor, but nobody wants to surrender the good German right to this ammunition-contractor merely to prevent war. To be sure, we should all regret the loss of our beautiful ships in America, but the resultant loss could hardly be compared with the shortening of the war."

The influential *Berliner Post* takes the position that all ships carrying ammunition must be sunk, and the fact that they are of neutral registry is a matter of no consequence:

> "Our submarines must destroy these munitions, and whence they come and who does a good business in them are immaterial. If England does not hesitate to carry passengers on board the same ship with this war-material, it is not possible for us to fulfil our duties without destroying innocent human lives. The responsibility for the mishap rests on England alone. If England will not let herself be warned by the destruction of the *Lusitania*, and if she persists in this course, it is her affair. And when England later indulges in hypocritical complaint that we Germans did not spare innocent civilians, we can not see the fairness in their point of view."

This attitude of indifference to the susceptibilities of neutrals is present in the entire German press, and the reason for it is succinctly stated in the Berlin *Tag* by Major August von Parseval, the famous dirigible-inventor, who says:

> "In the position in which Germany now stands, attacked from three sides, there can be no question whether such and such a means of defense is permissible or forbidden, but simply and solely whether it is effective. Whatever facilitates the defense of the country must be done, and this applies to the occupation of Belgium, and still more so to our submarine war."

In the same issue of the *Tag* we find a plain statement that submarine war will be continued without change and despite American protests, which are, it is alleged, mere formalities, because they have no effective backing:

> "From a military standpoint the Americans are so weak that they have never been able to impose their will on Mexico or to do anything to the still more unpleasant Japanese than to clench their fists in their pockets. Should their super-dreadnoughts cross the Atlantic, what then? England has not even useful work for her own battle-ships in this war. What could the American war-ships do? And how about our Germanic brethren in America—the half-million German and Austrian reservists who are not permitted to take part in the defense of their homeland? Will they stand by with folded arms and see their Fatherland attacked?"

Thus convinced of the propriety of their naval authorities' acts and of the complete powerlessness of America, we find the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* quite sure that our protests will be disregarded:

> "The American Government demands of us that we refrain from seizing and destroying an enemy contraband steamer if we can not guarantee that no American will lose his life in any manner. It will allow no general warning to count, and inasmuch as it itself admits that a submarine can not always stop ships and warn them, not to mention the impossibility of taking the passengers on board, it reaches the conclusion that we . . . must quietly permit ourselves to be starved out, without making use of the best weapon we possess. It calls that 'respecting the spirit of modern warfare.'
>
> "Without wishing to anticipate the action of the German Government, there can be no doubt that we shall continue in our righteous war of defense, with all energy, upon the way that we have taken and the correctness and success of which nothing better proves than the insane fury that has seized in the world roundabout upon everything English or infected by England, an indirect result of which the American note also proves to be. The German Government, in all calm and self-restraint, will surely once more set forth its reasons in detail, altho as a matter of fact enough words have been exchanged."

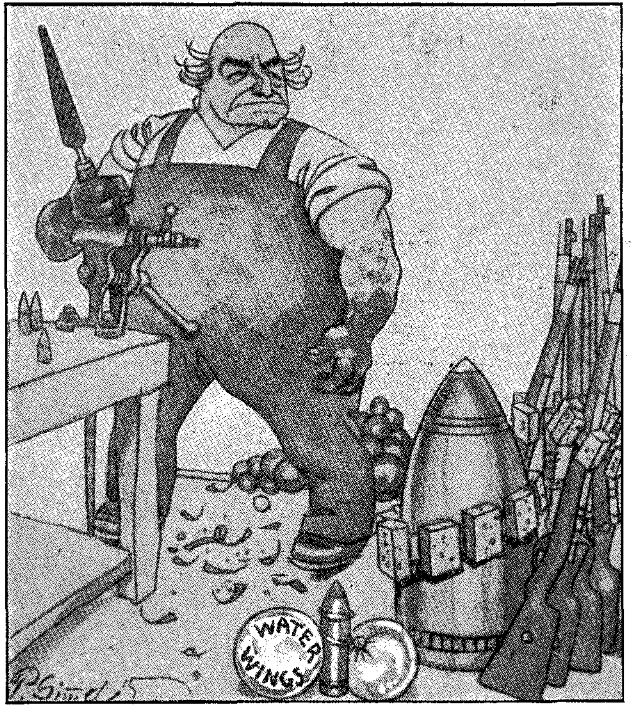
EUROPE UNAPPRECIATIVE OF MR. BRYAN

THE DRAMATIC RESIGNATION of the American Secretary of State has excited much comment in the foreign press, and it is curious to note that in Germany, where the ex-Secretary might naturally look for sympathetic understanding, his action has been entirely misinterpreted. German publicists persist in holding him responsible for America's trade in war-munitions, and, while recognizing his pacifist sentiments, are convinced that he has an anti-German bias. Indeed, one Berlin paper, the Catholic *Germania*, now looks for a change in American policy in Germany's favor, and the *Berliner Zeitung-am-Mittag* actually assumed that Mr. Bryan "wanted a sharper note" to Germany than the President was willing to sanction. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says:

> "The moment of the resignation lends some significance to it. Of course it is only too apparent (and everybody in America knew it long ago) that in a time which demands as much expert knowledge of diplomats as it imposes responsibilities on them, a man like Bryan had to go from the post of directing foreign affairs. . . . . . .
>
> "Perhaps from now on America's foreign policy will be less English, tho on that account it will not become German or German-American, but let us hope American. That will be more important than the form of any note."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* suggests that Mr. Bryan was "too practical," and continues:

> "It is no secret that Mr. Bryan, whose pacifist inclinations are well known, did not belong among those in the American Government who wanted to bring about a break in diplomatic relations as a result of the *Lusitania* case. Altho one can not accuse him of pro-German tendencies, and, on the contrary, altho he has appeared a more unfriendly figure than the philosophical President, it nevertheless appears that his practical experience in statesmanship caused him to take his stand against that policy, consequences of which are hardly to be estimated."



AFTER THE "LUSITANIA."

"Mr. Bryan fits water-wings and life-preservers to his arms and ammunition." —*Zeitbilder* (Berlin).

HOW GERMANY MISJUDGED MR. BRYAN.

Nor does Mr. Bryan seem to have any too many friends in the other European countries. For example, the influential Paris *Journal des Débats* sums him up in this pointed paragraph:

> "Mr. Bryan is incompetent as a statesman. He is rather an orator or propagandist. He has talked more than he has thought and is more capable of leading the multitudes than directing a great State."

Another widely read Paris organ, *Le Journal*, writes:

> "Mr. Bryan is Utopia-mad, always following chimeras, from bimetalism to pacifism. Rarely has there been a man less suited for the position of Foreign Secretary. The results have been most unsatisfactory. At the beginning Mr. Bryan nearly lighted the latent conflict with Japan. Then he unsettled the Latin republics. Next he threw America into the Mexican wasps' nest. In the present crisis he preferred soothing combinations to action. He is gone, bag and baggage; the energetic policy has triumphed."

Perhaps the most lenient of French comments is found in the Paris *Temps*, which says:

> "Mr. Bryan, bedecked with pacifist formulas, regards duty from a purely doctrinal view-point and has a peculiar conception of what is considered one's obligation to one's country. His greatest desire was the avoidance of a rupture which might cause war. As it was only possible to maintain the pacifist ideal by bargaining with the predatory Powers, Mr. Bryan in resigning pursued the theory to its logical conclusion. President Wilson judged otherwise. Murder *en bloc* did not seem to him a subject for inquiry or arbitration. Mr. Wilson demands that the German submarines cease their attacks upon peaceable American citizens. The rupture with Bryan came because the latter only worships peace, while Wilson, like the mass of his countrymen, practises also justice."

In an article from the pen of Mr. Herbette, the editor of the *Journal Officiel*, we find these sentiments:

> "It is hard for us to understand that a Minister, at a time when his country was discussing with Germany so grave a question as the use of submarines against merchant ships, could part company with his Chief Executive and openly declare that he is in complete disagreement with him as to the methods to be employed.
>
> "We should say this Minister had not the right to diminish the prestige of his Government before foreign countries, but Mr. Bryan has a double excuse. First of all, ministerial discipline must have seemed rather irksome to a man who so many times has aimed at the Presidency. Then, too, his departure does not in any way lessen the prestige of his Government, for that prestige rests on the ardent patriotism of the American people."

Almost identical views are exprest in London by *The Daily Chronicle*, which adds that the President "will be eased rather than hampered" by Mr. Bryan's act, and *The Standard* says:

> "It seems unlikely that Secretary Bryan's resignation will have any serious effect on American opinion or that it will weaken President Wilson's position, which, indeed, will be stronger under the new conditions."

The Morning Post thinks:

> "The danger of a statesmanship which seeks to make policy conform to its own ethical ideals is that these ideals may not accord with the country's honor and interests. Apparently, this is the dilemma in which Mr. Bryan has found himself."

The Daily News rather unkindly suggests that the "Peerless Leader" is out of date:

> "Mr. Bryan is a very representative American. He is representative at any rate of the older America, which had no imperial destiny and kept remote from European affairs and attachments. That the American press should assail Mr. Bryan so mercilessly suggests that the older America is vanishing from a world which is vastly more complicated than that in which its philosophy grew up."

But the hardest cut of all comes from the well-informed *Daily Graphic*, which says:

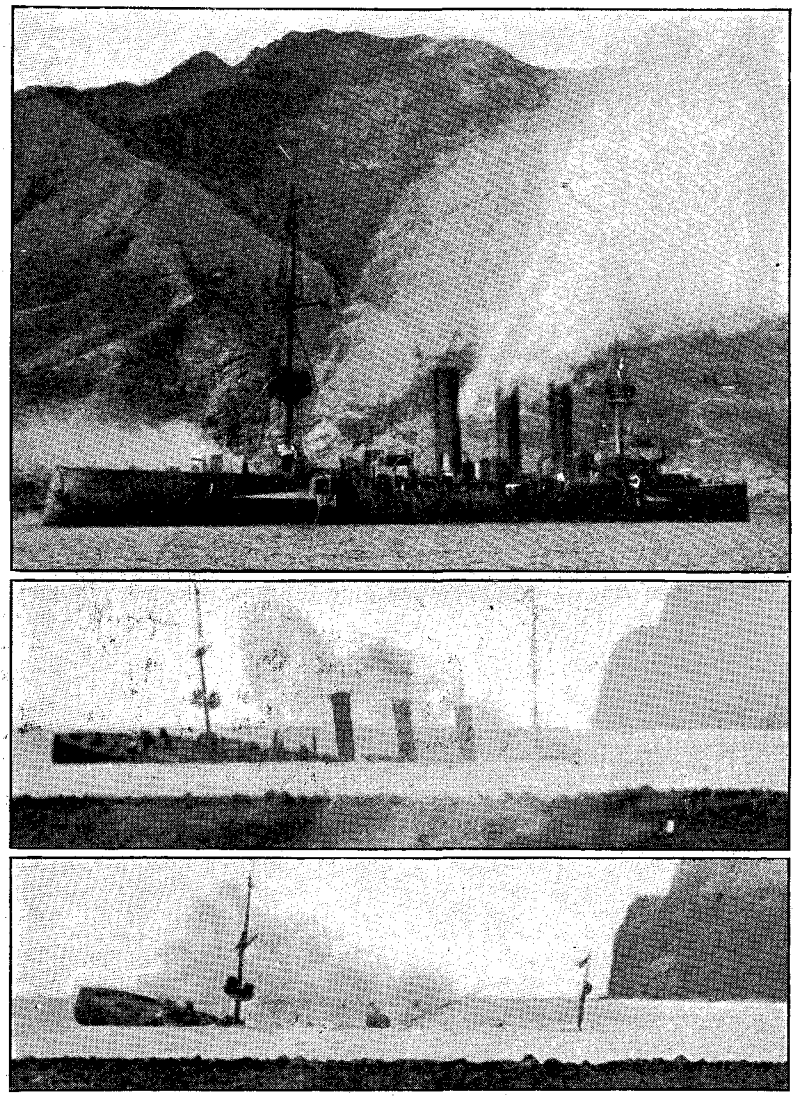
> "The incident is in keeping with Mr. Bryan's spectacular career, but its importance may easily be overestimated. Bryan was appointed to his high office not in recognition of any profound knowledge of international politics, but solely because he was Wilson's chief competitor.
>
> "But he is an orator rather than a statesman, an orator with prodigious command of verbose platitudes, and highly emotional to boot."

Turning to South America, we read in the Buenos Aires *Diario:*

> "One must recognize that President Wilson is right and has acted throughout according to the dictates of the national and universal conscience . . . and must be the object of felicitations."

THE BALKANS ON THE BRINK

THE EXAMPLE OF ITALY has had an immense effect, we are told, upon the statesmen in the Balkan countries, and they have set to work to come to a mutual understanding among themselves. The suspicions of Bulgaria regarding her neighbors have been laid to rest, Greece has shown a conciliatory spirit regarding Bulgarian claims, and all three nations are now trying to obtain from the Allies the maximum price for their support. This fact is candidly admitted by the Athens *Angelos*, the organ of the Greek Minister of War, which says:



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END OF THE CRUISER "DRESDEN."

The good fortune which enabled the *Dresden* to escape Admiral Sturdee's British squadron off the Chilean coast, and which sustained her on her subsequent roving and raiding, deserted her at this point, where in the Juan Fernandez Islands she was rounded up by the *Glasgow*, *Kent*, and *Orama*. As the pictures show, she was sunk well within the three-mile limit, a violation of Chile's neutrality for which the British Government has tendered formal apologies.

> "Considering the vast area over which the war extends, we demand a definite statement as to the place where the Greek forces are to be stationed. This station must be fixt so as to give a maximum of influence to the force which Greece will put at the service of the Allies. . . . We expect territorial compensations in Asia Minor, including the city of Smyrna and an area of the country behind it. . . . . . The diplomatic discussions between Greece and the Allies are well under way, and the result is shortly to be expected; . . . the Powers will fix the date on which Greece is to abandon its neutrality, and this date will be soon enough to enable the forces of King Constantine to take part in the attack on the Dardanelles."

At Sofia the newspapers talk as if Bulgaria's entrance into the war were merely a matter of days, and the price she will receive is stated with a frankness equaling that of the Greeks. As the Sofia *Kambana* writes:

> "Thrace and Macedonia are the goal of Bulgarian aspirations. The Allies want Bulgaria to enter the war against Turkey, and in return they promise her a small part of Thrace. If they do not also secure guaranties that Servia will give back to Bulgaria the districts ceded in the treaty of 1912, and that Greece will give up Seres, Drama, and Kavala, then the Bulgarian Government will find it difficult to convince the nation of the necessity of joining Roumania, Greece, Servia, and the Allies."

These guaranties have apparently been given, for a few days later the influential *Balkanska Tribuna* states:

> "The situation is favorable to Bulgaria from a diplomatic point of view. Greece is no longer the spoiled child of the Allies. The relations between Bulgaria and Roumania are friendly. Now is the right moment for the Bulgarian Army to intervene in favor of the Allies."

The Sofia *Dnevnic* believes, "Now that Italy has cast in her lot with the Allies, it is Bulgaria's duty to follow her"; and the *Mir* thinks that the maximum of compensation can be gained with a minimum of effort:

> "The present strategic conditions are favorable to our immediate entrance into action. On our right we have the English and French armies, on our left the Russian. These armies are defended by three navies. If we would profit by our geographical position near the strait, our entrance into Constantinople asks no more sacrifice than that of a military excursion."

At Bucharest greater delicacy is shown regarding the terms that Roumania has exacted from the Allies, but the entire press are united on the point that war is inevitable. The *Universul* says:

> "The settled union between Italy and the Allies urges us to hasten diplomatic action, to specify all our engagements, and to take all precautions. We do not want a later misunderstanding on what concerns our future boundaries. This is at the present moment the thought of the Government. Diplomatic arrangements with the Allies will soon be concluded, and immediately afterward we will be in touch with Rome, Sofia, and Belgrade to plan military action."

The Bucharest *Adevarul* states that Roumania and Bulgaria have come to an agreement in spite of the diplomats of the two Kaisers, and continues:

> "All the superhuman efforts put forth by Austria and Germany in Italy and in our own country, all the immense sacrifices and moral violence to which they have resorted in the neutral States from the beginning of the war, have not only failed, but, we can say at this hour, that they have resulted in more hostile relations not only between Government and Government, but between nation and nation. We will all enter the war: Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and very soon, too."

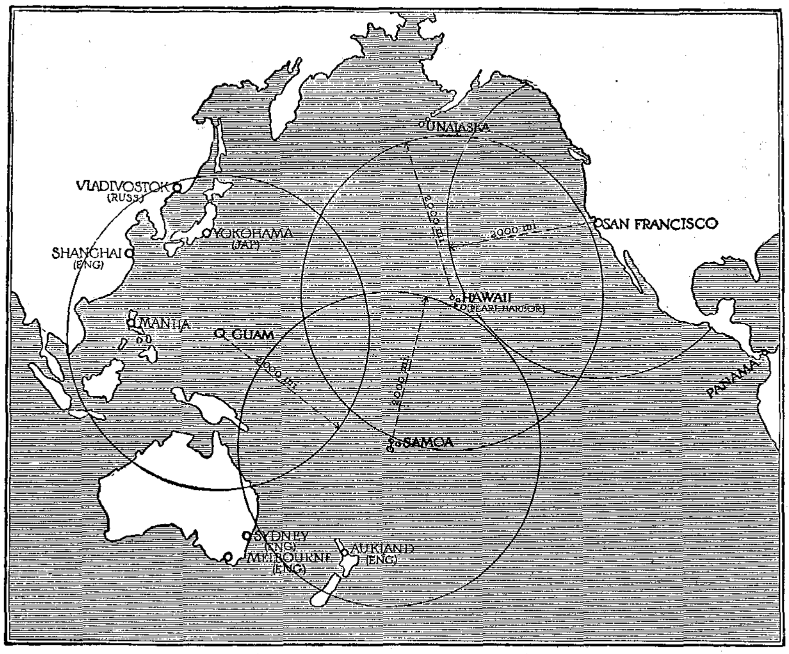
Even the *Seara*, the only Bucharest journal which has been consistently pro-German—or, to be strictly accurate, anti-Russian, which in Roumania amounts to the same thing—admits the inevitable, and says:

> "Our immediate entrance into action is being talked about. We do not know what our responsible leaders have decided. As Roumanians we desire with all our heart the fulfilment of our national ideal, on one condition, however, that we carefully weigh the ways and means of such an undertaking, and that we obtain the desired results."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A FORT IN A VOLCANO

HOW the old crater of Diamond Head volcano on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, has been equipped for a new kind of eruption is told by Merwin Delaway, writing in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, June). After a somewhat lurid anticipatory tale, in which he relates how the Hawaiian fortifications held up a Japanese fleet until the United States had time to fill California with troops, Mr. Delaway goes on more soberly to give a few facts and statistics regarding the Pearl Harbor naval station, of which the volcanic crater-fort at Diamond Head is the most sensational defense. He writes:



HOW OUR NAVY COULD DEFEND THE PACIFIC.

By establishing naval bases in Guam and Samoa, like those at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and San Francisco, fleets with a cruising radius of 2,000 miles should be able to keep any hostile armada from reaching our western coast.

"In the past few years the United States Government has spent over $13,000,000 in making Pearl Harbor able to offer adequate resistance to attack from land or sea. The work is nearly finished now; and when it is done the United States will possess as formidable and as important a fortress as any in the world. . . . . .

"Before the steamer approaching Honolulu from the southwest is a magnificent concave sweep of land rising above the clear blue of the Pacific, and covered with gigantic trees. Backing up the whole is a long ridge of rugged and tumbled rock. In the center of this Titanic sweep nestles Honolulu. To the east the sweep is terminated by a tumbled mass of rock—an extinct volcano, known as Diamond Head. To the west the view ends with a frowning mountainside that hides a beautiful little lake which nestles behind it, reached from the sea through a narrow passage, like the neck of a bottle—the lake named Pearl Harbor. Nowhere in the world is a scene more beautiful and impressive.

"Uncle Sam's task has been to conceal, in this wonderful fifteen miles of beauty, death—the flying, screaming, hellish death of flame and steel and explosive. He has packed the hollow cup of the peaceful, somnolent old Diamond Head crater full of coast-defense mortars, and the volcano may renew its activity with the eruptions of flame and steel that belch forth from the molten interiors of these squat, grim engines of destruction. Hidden among the green of the trees are cement-pits, from the depths of which long, trim coast-defense rifles rise and peer about, seeking marks for the tons of steel and guncotton they are hiding. Beneath, keeping company with the fishes, are hundreds of steel cans the size of barrels, and containing high explosives, ready to destroy any vessel riding above them when the man on shore chooses to launch their power.

"The fortifications extend along the coast for a distance of fifteen miles, from the volcano on the east of Honolulu to Pearl Harbor, nine miles west of the city, and consist mainly of a series of powerful batteries occupying cement-lined emplacements beneath the level of the ground. At the base of the volcano is a group of such emplacements called Fort Ruger; at the other end, guarding the entrance to Pearl Harbor, is Fort Kamehameha. These defensive works can not even be seen from the ocean, and it would be almost impossible for any hostile fleet to destroy or capture them, because there is really nothing above ground to hit. . . . . . .

"The landward defenses, now nearly finished, consist of a series of formidable earthworks, and extend in the form of a crescent from Pearl Harbor on the west, where the naval base is located, to Honolulu. From Honolulu to Diamond Head on the east runs a mountain wall, affording a natural fortification that can hardly be surmounted by an enemy, in the face of the batteries of guns which have been established on its highest summits. The mortar battery in the volcanic crater thus terminates the line of landward defense as well as the line to the seaward."

The four mortars mounted in the volcano are stated by Mr. Delaway to have an extreme range of nearly nine miles, and can carry accurately for six miles. They fire twelve-inch shells weighing seven hundred pounds and carrying loads of high explosive. Within the last few months they have been established in the crater, and they are now ready for business. He goes on:

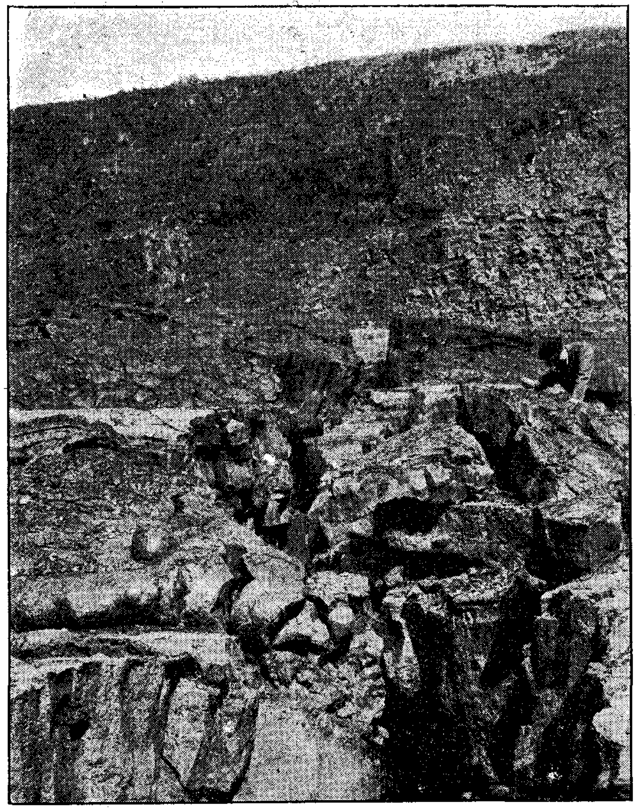
"All the seacoast defenses are completed, and the guns mounted, except one fourteen-inch rifle, which will be shipped to Honolulu during the month of July. The carriage for it is ready and in place. One million dollars' worth of ammunition is stored in magazines on the island, and the forts are supplemented by a complete system of submarine mines controlled by electricity.

"Pearl Harbor itself is a landlocked sheet of water covering eleven square miles, and with a depth of something like sixty feet over nearly all of this area. All the navies in the world could float on its surface; and its safety against attack may be judged from the fact that the only entrance to it is through a narrow neck three miles long and hardly more than wide enough to allow vessels to pass through. . . . . . .

"The naval station occupies a square mile of land, and is one of the most completely equipped in the world. It is provided with a first-class ship-repairing outfit, including the largest dry dock in the world, and has a coaling-plant that cost nearly $1,000,000, with a magazine for naval ammunition that tapped Uncle Sam's pocketbook for $400,000. There are five tanks for fuel-oil, four of them containing 2,000,000 gallons each, and one with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons—such provision being necessary in view of the fact that our newest dreadnoughts burn oil-fuel. . . . . . .

"Such fortifications, so manned, with a strong navy, will afford San Francisco even more protection than guns mounted about the Golden Gate. Pearl Harbor is a trifle over two thousand miles from our Pacific Coast, and two thousand miles is just about the distance the supplies a fleet carries will enable it to cruise. Consequently, a squadron stationed at Pearl Harbor can range the Pacific over a circle with a two-thousand-mile radius. Since Pearl Harbor is about two thousand miles distant from Unalaska, Alaska in the North Pacific, Guam in the West Pacific, and Samoa in the South Pacific, and if we establish additional bases at these three points, our Pacific fleet can then place itself across the path of any hostile fleet attempting to reach the coast-line of the continental United States from any foreign naval base. It can give battle within comfortable reach of its base, fighting with ships having freshly cleaned hulls and newly overhauled machinery, against an enemy fleet that would have been compelled to strike after voyaging to about the extent of its cruising radius.

"Still further, an enemy fleet would have to give battle to our vessels under such conditions. If the fleet passed to the east of Pearl Harbor without stopping to fight, our fleet, operating from that base, would cut the enemy's communication with his own base, and force him to give battle without having a reserve-supply of ammunition and fuel, and without the possibility of retreat to friendly waters (save in the case of Great Britain, with her ports in Canada) in case of defeat. And our fleet, even if defeated, could retire to the nearest one of these three bases and refit at ease, while the enemy would have to wait outside, because it would not dare to go on to attack our cities, so long as we had a naval force in its rear. That is, enough vessels would be tied up on blockade duty to overpower our fleet, and in most cases this would mean the entire Pacific fleet of an enemy.



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A HAWAIIAN CRATER.

In an extinct volcano like this are concealed the great defense-guns (like the one on the opposite page), which are counted on to protect the naval base and repel any invader of Hawaii.

"If, however, Congress continues to force the expenditure of army money to further the political fortunes of its members, the very reverse will be true. An insufficient garrison for the position will mean that an enemy's forces would grab Pearl Harbor as their first move in the Pacific after the declaration of war—and then the advantages we should enjoy would at once accrue to our foe. His fleet would have a splendid base from which to attack Unalaska, Samoa, Panama, and our coast cities, and a base which we could not hope to recover when the peace-settlements should be made.

"Thus every dollar spent in making Pearl Harbor a stronger fortress is a dollar that adds to the immunity of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, and Puget Sound from naval attack, and the immunity of our Pacific coast from invasion. Let us hope that Congress allows money to go for such purposes, instead of insisting that it be spent in maintaining army bases on desolate prairies thousands of miles from any conceivable place where troops might be needed, and the other insane ways in which our legislators have insisted on spending our money."

A WAR OF THE RAILROADS

NOT A CUT-RATE WAR, nor a war between the railroads and their own employees, but a war in which railroads are playing a capital part as never before in the world's history—such, according to Walter S. Hiatt, special European correspondent of *The Railway Age Gazette*, is the present great European conflict. Something of the part played by the railways of the great nations involved is described by Mr. Hiatt in his paper (Chicago, May 21). He writes:

"One of the big achievements of the war in Europe has been the handling of the transportation situation by the railroads. One general has called it 'a war of railroads,' because of the vast rôle played by them in getting troops, provisions, and munitions to the front and on time, the victory being with the army that gets first to a critical point. The often-quoted remark of Napoleon, 'An army is as strong as its feet,' has been adapted to read, 'An army is as strong as its railroads.'

"Every railroad man to-day knows that Germany has been able to keep up a remarkable fight on her two frontiers by her government-owned military railroad system, which enables her to shunt the same troops back and forth from one frontier to the other. It is not known that the French railroads have rendered an equally great service in France, and at the same time, with the exception of the first two weeks of the war, practically continued on their regular schedule for civil passengers and commercial freight. And all this wonderful work has been done without any noteworthy accident, and it has been done with a constant rerouting of large numbers of troops and war-material to meet new battle-conditions on a front 940 kilometers (584 miles) long, from the English Channel to the Swiss frontier. It has been done with a decrease of rolling stock, in the face of an ever-decreasing coal-supply, and always with the same or a smaller number of railroad men.

"During the critical period from August 1 to 20 last, no less than 1,800,000 soldiers were got to the front, and each of these soldiers was handled three times, so that in reality 5,400,000 troops were delivered at the required points. While these troops were being moved, while possibly 5,000,000 of the civil population were also traveling, while two armies were being hurried into Alsace and Lorraine to begin a double campaign to turn the German Army heading for Belgium, on August 3, a special train was provided to conduct the German Ambassador, M. de Schoen, to Berlin. No, there was no panic among the railroad employees, there was no breakdown of the French railroad system. . . . . . .

"One must have seen the handling of an army corps to get an idea of what work these inoffensive-looking French trains have accomplished and still are accomplishing. Let railroad officers who have sweated over a 100-car circus movement consider that any heavy movement of troops is made by army corps, and that an army corps consists of no fewer than 39,000 men, all told; and that to boot there are cannon, horses, kitchen equipment, engineers' equipment, wagons, aeroplanes, ammunition-boxes, provisions—enough things to make the moving of a train-load of wild animals seem tame in comparison.

"It takes two trains of fifty cars each to transport the men of an infantry regiment. This regiment is subdivided into three battalions of 1,000 men each, and each battalion into four companies. The military end of the affair is easy. Get your cars there and the soldiers, company by company, hop in quickly, without any confusion. Your cars for the infantry regiments are easily got rid of. But you need an extra hundred cars to carry nothing but the immediate infantry equipment—mitrailleuse guns, regiment wagons, and odds and ends of baggage.

"Then you need another extra twenty trains for the artillery of this army corps. Only one cannon can be set on a flat car, including its limber. About fifty cars are necessary for each regiment's cannon. Next there must be cars for the horses that drag the cannon, cars for the artillerymen, and for all the other equipment that goes with cannon.

"If the cavalry regiments travel with the army corps, the job is still worse, as no fewer than six trains of cars are necessary for one cavalry regiment. Add to these trains the ones required by the commissary, the hospitals, the heavy artillery, the trench-diggers, the bridge-builders, and no fewer than seventy trains of fifty cars, or about fifty big circuses, are necessary to move an army corps. And the French railroads, if you please, had to move no fewer than forty-two army corps in twenty days."

SCIENCE AND NATIONALITY

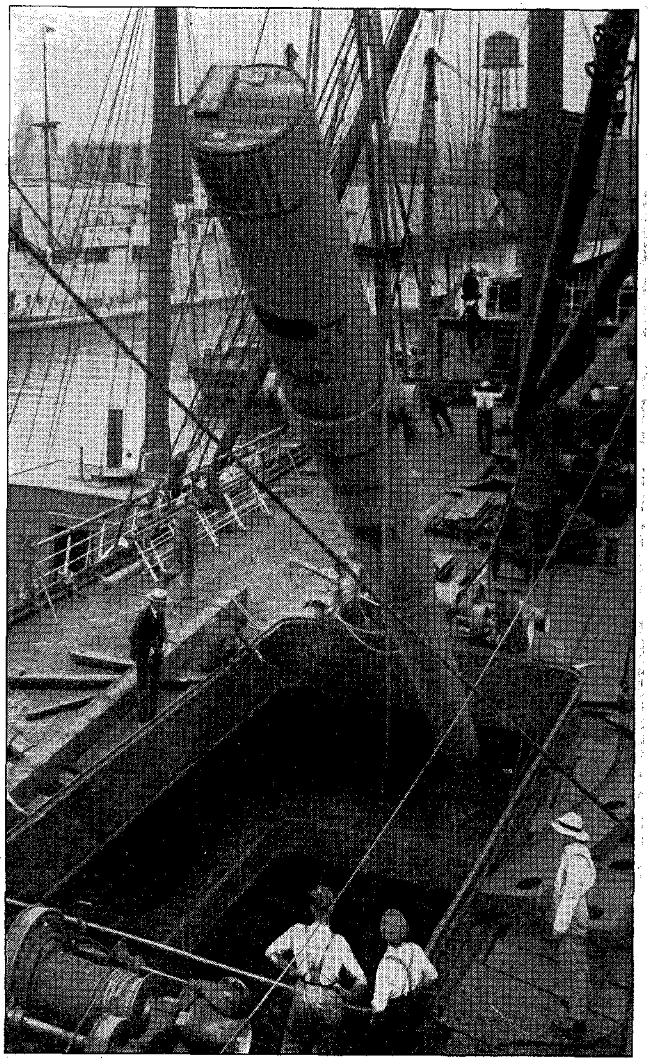
A CURIOUS BY-PRODUCT of the antagonistic feelings aroused by armed conflict is the effort to show that one's opponent is inferior in some respect that has little or nothing to do with the war. Thus the Germans are asserting their own cultural superiority with no uncertain tones, while Englishmen are endeavoring to belittle German achievements in science—long unquestioned. An eminent English physicist, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, Regius Professor of Natural History at Aberdeen University, points out in an article on "German Science," contributed to *Knowledge* (London, June), that genius is international; that no one nation may claim a monopoly of it, and that the eminent scientific man springs up now in one country and now in another. In particular, he gets an impression from comparative study that Britain, France, and Germany run neck and neck. He writes:

> "If we take a series of more or less analogous names, without attaching too much importance to this rough-and-ready method, we see that the balance dips now to one side and now another. If we could, as we can not, represent the merits of three counterparts—British, French, and German—by the three sides of a triangle, the lengths would now be in favor of Britain, again in favor of France, and again in favor of Germany; yet a superposition of a number of triangles sufficiently large to get rid of conspicuous inequalities would yield a not very irregular figure. . . . Let us take a few examples, the British representatives being alphabetically arranged:

British	*French*	*German*
Balfour, F. M.	Lacaze-Duthiers	Roux
Dalton	Lavoisier	Bunsen
Darwin	Lamarck	Kepler
Davy	Legendre	Weber
Faraday	Fourier	Clausius
Fitzgerald	Becquerel	Hertz
Foster	Claude Bernard	Ludwig
Galton	Delage	Weismann
Graham	Berthelot	Liebig
Green	Galois	Gauss
Harvey	Bichat	Humboldt
Hooker	A. de Jussieu	Sachs
Hunter	Cuvier	Gegenbaur
Huxley	Buffon	Haeckel
Jenner	Bordet	Behring
Joule	Carnot	Mayer
Kelvin	Laplace	Helmholtz
Lankester	Giard	Johannes Müller
Lister	Pasteur	Virchow
Lodge	Ampère	Ohm
Maxwell, Clerk	Poincaré	Boltzmann
Ross	Laveran	Koch
Burdon-Sanderson	Brown-Séquard	Bois-Reymond
Smith, Wm.	Gaudry	Suess
Spencer	Bergson	Lotze
Stokes	Lagrange	Cantor
Thomson, J. J.	Cauchy	Kirchhoff
Weldon	Quetelet	Zittel
Wright, Almroth	Richet	Ehrlich

Another impression produced by Professor Thomson's survey is that there are distinctive features in the scientific output of the different nationalities. There are, he says, a few French-like Englishmen and a larger number who are German-like, but on the whole there are definable characteristics. British work seems to him to be marked by sanity, perspective, self-criticism, and evidence of having been done for its own sake. French science is distinguished by clearness of style and vision, by individuality, originality, and defiance of traditions. German investigators are characterized by thoroughness, learning, orderliness, careful technique, and belief in the value of science as a whole, and of their own contributions in particular. He goes on:

> "The persistence with which one investigator will give almost the whole of his life to the study of the dogfish head, or another to the nerve-cell, or a third to centipeds, with occasional holidays among millepeds, is colossal. There have been changes within recent years, but many German investigators have held firmly to the old tradition of devotedness to the task undertaken, of plain living and high thinking, and of industrious productivity. But besides the tradition there is the temperament, accentuated by habit, of strenuous persistence. They have in high development that quality to which Darwin referred in himself when he said, 'It's dogged that does it.' No doubt the German investigators, like others, have the defects of their qualities. . . . In other nationalities there is a wholesome prejudice against long-windedness in science, against pushing detailed description beyond the limit of probable utility; but it is characteristic of descriptive science in Germany to recognize no limit but that of the available analytic methods of the day. There is, to be sure, something fine in this, and if it be sometimes a rather ridiculous little mouse that the mountain brings forth, it is usually an irrefutable mouse that has come to stay.



ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S WATCH-DOGS.

The coast-defense gun, apart from its complicated machinery, shows to advantage its huge proportions. Such guns as these will defend the Pearl Harbor base.

> "It has been repeatedly asserted during recent months that German science is largely derivative, and that German investigators get hold of the ideas of others, and work them out. This is probably true in regard to certain lines of investigation, just as for others it is true of Britain, Russia, America, and the rest. It is least true of France; but the fact is that there has been continual cross-fertilization in the evolution of science. Even if it be admitted that Germany has seen the birth of fewer big scientific ideas than France or Britain—which is doubtful—credit is due to investigators who have detected the promise of dormant seeds, and have brought them to development. To those who remind us that Hertz, for instance, stood on the shoulders of Fitzgerald, it may be answered that Bateson stands on the shoulders of Mendel; and both statements would be ridiculously far off adequate accuracy. If it be maintained that the foundation-stones of the theory of electricity have been mainly laid in Britain, is it not equally legitimate and futile to point to Germany as the cradle and home of cellular biology? And if we are asked how we can for a moment venture to compare

German geologists with those of England and Scotland, we wait till the triumphant questioner discovers that, altho Suess was born in London, and spent most of his life in Austria, he claimed Saxony as his fatherland. This sort of historical retort might be repeated twenty times over without being far-fetched. When we think of men like Suess, or Helmholtz, or Goethe, or Johannes Müller (to take a few outstanding names), we see the inaccuracy and arrogance of maintaining that the supreme title of genius is inapplicable to German investigators. What appears to be the truth is this, that each of the leading civilized nations has its fair share of scientific discoveries of first-rate importance, but that there is no sufficient evidence for correlating special fertility in scientific discovery with any nationality. Speaking now, not of men of intellectual eminence, but of the real giants, we believe that the great discoverers represent individual mutations. In its finest expression the discovering spirit means a particular alertness, freshness, eagerness, insight, and cerebral potential—born, not made. The spot of light which marks its emergence shifts from place to place, from nationality to nationality, from race to race, from university to university, shining forth now in Pisa and again in Paris, now in London and again at Leyden, now in Brussels and again at Berlin, now in Edinburgh and again in Petrograd, now in Amsterdam and again in New York. It is a rare spirit, sacred and inestimable, and moveth where it listeth, no one being able to tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth."

TRACTION ELECTRIQUE
SYSTEME THOMSON-HOUSTON
368

WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE STREET-CAR IN PARIS.

Taken on as an experiment, she has proved her worth, and has become popular.

BRITTLE BRASS—Brass is not ordinarily brittle, but it has been found that the brass parts of incandescent gas-burners may become so to such an extent as to fracture spontaneously. Analysis reveals no change in the composition of the brass, and the microscope shows no sign of crystalline structure. Says *Science Abstracts* (London), reporting experiments by an Italian, Signor Meneghini:

"After the fragments of brass were reheated at 700 degrees, they were found to have undergone a marked diminution in the superficial hardness, such diminution varying from point to point of one and the same fragment. These effects are probably the result of, first, the mechanical treatment to which the metal is subjected during the shaping of the parts, and, secondly, electrolytic action due to the sulfurous acid formed during the combustion of the gas and to moisture. In order to avoid the . . . formation of internal tensions caused by the heating of brass which has been worked below its final temperature of solidification, the metal should contain at least 70 per cent. of copper. Even with such alloys . . . trouble may occur unless, after they have attained their final shape, they are rendered stable by suitable reheating."

DYES FROM OUR TREES

THE WAR has cut off the supply of anilin dyes from Germany. Some have become wholly exhausted, and others will last from one to two months. There is no prospect of others being imported, and altho steps have been taken toward building up a coal-tar industry in this country, the fruition of the plan lies in the future. Can we live without dyestuff? This, suggests *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, May 25), may be the time when certain of our neglected forest supplies will again be drawn upon. Before coal dyes were invented, the people peeled bark, dug roots, chipped wood, and made dyes, not so brilliant as the anilins, but more like the subdued tones of genuine Oriental rugs. The people have almost forgotten what our forests contain in the way of coloring-matter. To quote the paper just named:

"A Government report, issued by the Department of Commerce, recently discust the dye situation very fully, except that the report was somewhat lame concerning the resources of our forests in dyestuffs. It was stated that the black oak (*Quercus nigra*) is the source of 'the only natural dyestuff indigenous to the United States.' It is a mistake in name, for it is the yellow oak (*Quercus velutina*) . . . that supplies the quercitron for dyeing-purposes. The yellow oak has a much wider range than the black oak, and is also more abundant.

"The Government report above mentioned is entirely too modest in allowing that yellow oak is our only source of tree dye in this country. There are many others. The pioneers knew them by the dozen. Those people understood nothing about chemistry, but they learned by experience that certain barks would dye cloth, yarn, wool, and leather. Following are a few native trees whose wood, bark, roots, and fruit have been employed for dyeing.

"First of all is yellow oak. It ranges from Maine to Minnesota and southward to Florida and Texas. It covers a million square miles. The coloring-matter lies in a thin layer under the bark, being a part of the inner bark.

"Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) was formerly a valuable dye-material. It usually colored brown, but the shades could be varied. The 'Confederate jeans,' the cloth much used for Confederate uniforms in Tennessee and Kentucky during the Civil War, was dyed with the bark of this tree. It was not the historic 'Confederate gray.' The tree is found in all Northern States east of the Mississippi River, and even westward, and it grows also in most of the Southern States.

"Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) furnished dyes from the outer hulls of the nuts. The color was slightly darker than that produced by butternut bark, and was not so popular.

"Osage orange (*Toxylon pomiferum*) was limited in its original range to about 10,000 square miles of northern Texas and southern Oklahoma, consequently it was not widely known to early settlers; but the roots, bark, and wood produce a fine yellow dye that has been compared with fustic.

"Yellow wood (*Cladrastis lutea*) yields a yellow dye, to which the wood owes its name. The tree is confined to Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina, and is nowhere abundant. The homespun of the pioneers was occasionally colored with this dye.

"Mesquit (*Prosopis juliflora*) furnished dyes with which the Spanish horsemen of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California imparted the yellow colors to saddle-leather.

"Staghorn sumac (*Rhus hirta*) supplied a dye for coloring fine leather, as well as the tannin for dressing it. The dye was yellow and was occasionally employed in coloring cloth.

"Alder (*Alnus sp.*) appears not to have been used in America by any people except the Indians. It dyes a reddish color, and down to a few years ago was employed by natives of the northwest Pacific coast in coloring their fish-nets. Alder dye, used for the same purpose, is said to be the oldest recorded dye in the world. It is mentioned in the *Kalevala* of Finland, supposed to date nearly 3,000 years ago.

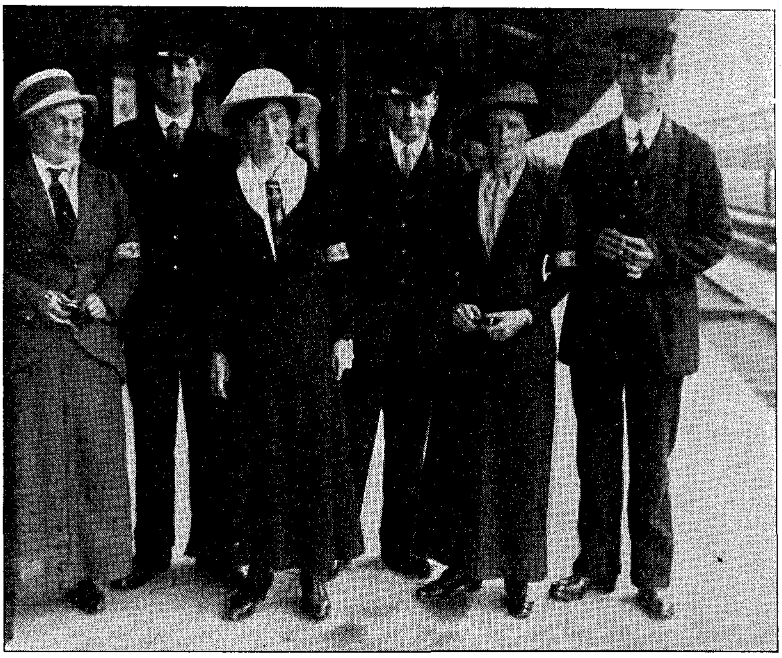
"Red gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) was used by the early Swedish settlers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in dyeing purple, but the secret of the process seems to have been lost.

"Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) is said to possess possibilities in the way of dyes, but authenticated records of its use appear not to be at hand. A very similar tree of China supplies the brilliant yellow dye so admired in China silks.

"Bluewood (*Condalia obovata*) is found in the valley of the Rio Grande in Texas, where the largest trees are thirty feet high and six or eight inches in diameter. It is known also as logwood because of its resemblance to the dyewood of that name in tropical America. Locally, a black dye is obtained by boiling the finely chipped heart-wood. There is no account that it has ever been used commercially.

"Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) was the source of the famous 'Indian red' with which the vain warriors dyed their eagle feathers and buckskin clothes. They procured the dye from the roots of dogwood. They used in the same way the roots of Western dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*). This is probably the most brilliant dye to be procured from American trees."

In addition to the large commercial possibilities, this interesting list of familiar trees like the black walnut, butternut, alder, locust, and dogwood suggests household experimentation in the making of dyestuffs for domestic uses, thus reviving a nearly forgotten rural home industry.



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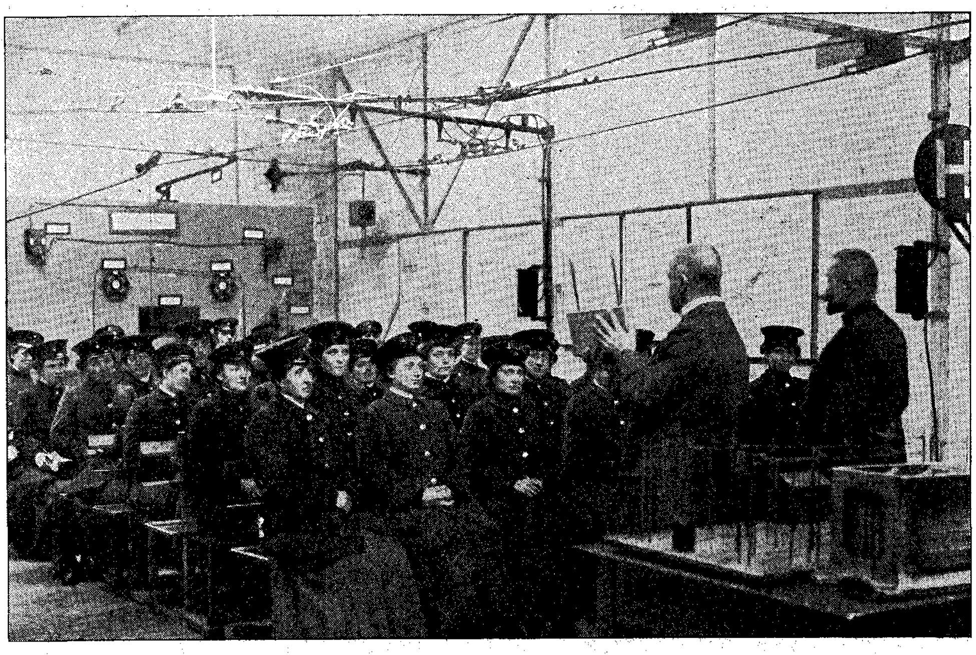
WOMEN WORKERS IN ENGLAND AND THE MEN THEY REPLACE.

Three women recently engaged by the Great Western Railway, at Truro, and their predecessors, who have joined the Army.



TRAINING CONDUCTORS' BETTER HALVES IN GERMANY.

They go to school, to take later the places of their soldier-husbands on the tramways.

WOMAN'S WORK IN WAR-TIME

WOMAN'S WORK has branched out into new fields since the war called the men from their tasks. It will be interesting to see whether this expansion will be followed by a corresponding contraction when hostilities have ceased. *The Railway Age Gazette* (Chicago, May 28) notes that the employment of women on railway work in Great Britain is extending apace. The basic idea is that by getting women to fill the places of men, more recruits may enter the Army. It says:

"Even in time of peace the number of female railway employees in Great Britain amounted in the aggregate to a fairly large figure, altho it was mainly in the clerical, accounting, and refreshment departments that scope was found for their services. A certain number of women were also employed on Scottish railways as car-cleaners before the war. On the European Continent the employment of women on railways has always been much more common than in Great Britain. . . . . . .

"The extension of the employment of women on British railways began with taking over an increasing number of women as clerks and for cleaning-purposes.

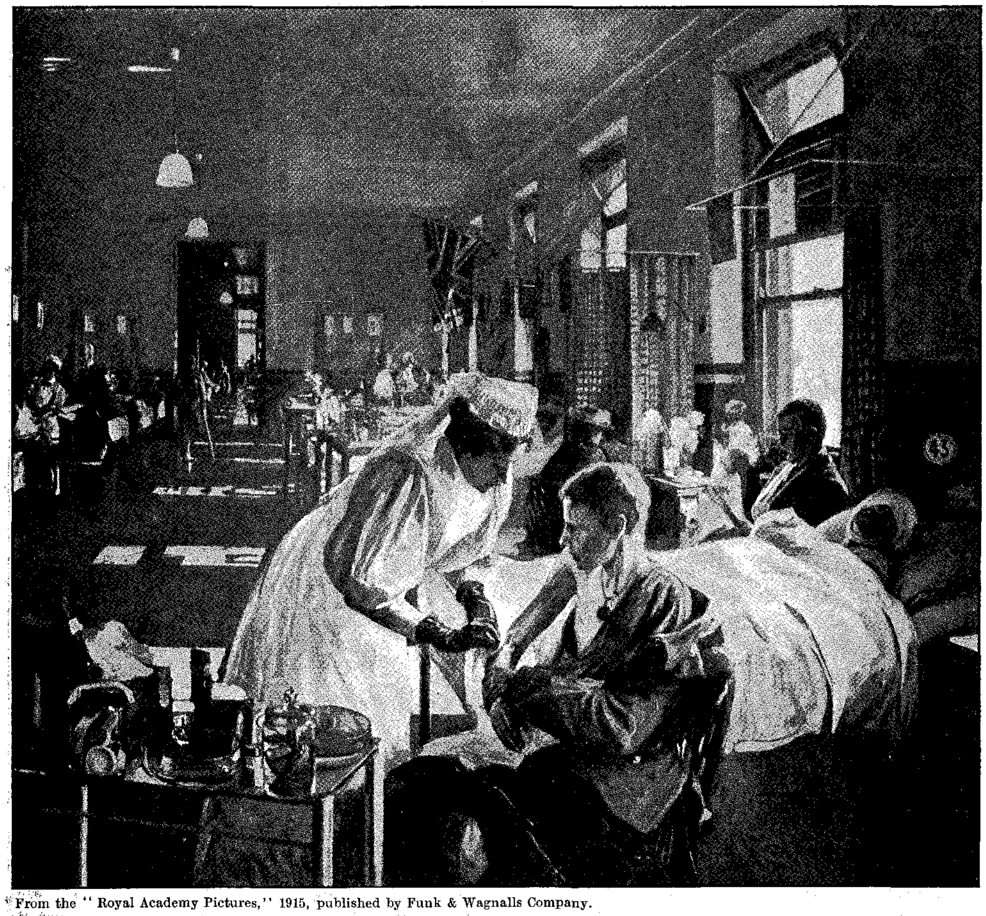
"The London & North Western introduced women clerks at Willesden Junction about the end of March. At about the same time the Great Central tried the experiment of employing women as platform porters at Marylebone, its London terminal station. These women were selected from the car-cleaners whom the company had already been employing with success. Their work is confined to platform duties. Obviously, women could not be expected to perform the more hazardous duties associated with a porter's occupation, such as switching, coupling and uncoupling cars, and the like."

Women ticket-collectors have been introduced on the Great Western, the London and North Western, and the London, Brighton & South Coast. Owing to the large number of their employees who have joined the Army, the three principal Scottish railway companies (Caledonian, Glasgow & South Western, and North British) are said to be considering an increase in the female staffs in their employment, which "will affect mainly the various clerical departments, but will also apply to booking-clerks, parcel-clerks, ticket-collectors, and telegraph-operators."

LETTERS - AND - ART

WAR'S EFFECT ON FRENCH AND BRITISH SALONS

WHILE the war has made inactive most of the French painters, it has beguiled the British; but, in the opinion of most of the critics, it has also misled them. France will hold no Salon this year; her painters are fighting. Some of them are using their pencil, but to little personal satisfaction. A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* mentions the laments of one over the changes that have "robbed war of its beauty." The trench is the enemy of military art, and any action that might appeal to the artist takes place in the rear. Perhaps this is an unconscious criticism on the art of our illustrated weeklies, similar in kind to the literary criticisms we print in another article. The British, however, open their Academy as usual, but the exhibition "is not a great collection," says Mr. C. Lewis Hind, the well-known critic of the London *Daily Chronicle*. Of course, nobody expected it would be, he adds, for British painters also, the younger of them, are with the colors. On press day some of the critics appeared in khaki. Instead of painting, many of the artists spent the winter drilling in the court-yard of Burlington House, and the record of their devotion, painted by Andrew C. Gow, forms one of the notable pictures of the year. Mr. Hind complains:



From the "Royal Academy Pictures," 1915, published by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"WOUNDED SOLDIERS: LONDON HOSPITAL,"

BY JOHN LAVERY.

Regarded by critics as the best of the war-pictures in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition in London.

"The majority of the war-pictures do not carry conviction, the scenes have not been witnessed, and they have not been resolved in the artistic consciousness of the painters. Most of the war-pictures have little to do with art. They are illustrations worked up from collected materials. They neither inspire nor console. Who wants to see a bursting shell destroying a nice room, or 'Germany's Battle-Front'—a line of frightened women?

"The best of the 'war'-pictures, one of the most accomplished works in the exhibition, is Mr. Lavery's large 'Wounded: London Hospital, 1915,' sad, terribly sad, but redeemed by the beauty of the color, and the sunlight flooding the ward. The pathos of the subject has deepened Mr. Lavery's powers. The charm of his brush illumines the scene, and our pity for the wounded is soothed by the consolation brought by the healers. It is the privilege of art to draw joy from sorrow, beauty from ugliness. Think what a picture of horror a London hospital ward might have been! Indeed, this is Mr. Lavery's year. His small 'Armoured Car Squadron' is an artistic triumph.

"One of the popular war-pictures will be Mr. Oliver's 'Where Belgium Greeted Britain. At the Frontier-Post on the Road from Dunkirk to Furnes, December 4, 1914.' It is very large, splendidly hung, tidy, photographic, and depicts King George, in neat khaki and polished boots, alighting from his motor to greet the King of the Belgians, while the staff stand rigidly at the salute, and the chauffeur casts an interested eye upon the Belgian King. The most realistic war-picture is Mr. James Clarke's bombardment of the Hartlepools on December 16. It is terribly real and upsetting. Mr. Jack's 'Homeless' is well painted: they are hopelessly homeless, and, alas, there is no glimmer of hope in the huddled tramp of these poor fugitives. Let us turn to the allegorical war-pictures, to Mr. Clausen's 'Renaissance,' a new departure for him, a pale Primitive picture, done in the modern way, something between Puvis de Chavannes and Maurice Denis. This allegory of the rebirth of Belgium is very sincere, but not very convincing. I prefer Mr. Clausen far away from the eyes and brains of others, seeing what he has himself seen and loved, as in his exquisite little landscape called 'The Valley,' and in his 'Winter Morning: Interior.'"

Other painters take a more unimaginative and practical view of the situation, as Mr. M. H. Spielmann, another critic, writing in the London *Daily News*, informs us. The tragedy of Belgium has chiefly appealed to them:

"There are those who aim at displaying the national esteem for Belgium and our sympathy for her suffering. Thus, in a poor picture, Mr. Van Ruith shows us the 'Interior of Ypres Cathedral after the Bombardment,' with an unnecessary corpse in the foreground. Mr. Patrick Adam illustrates 'War' by a bomb bursting in a room, and 'German Culture' by a highly respectable blue dining-room with a great array of empty hock-bottles. Would that there was cause for protest no worse than this—none, for example, such as that implied in Mr. Pisa's vigorous water-color of 'The Tragedy of Reims,' showing

German soldiers carrying the wounded from the Cathedral burning under shell-fire, while a priest passionately exhorts to calmness the outraged French soldiers and people around. The refugees from Belgium have inspired a number of canvases. Mr. Hawksley scornfully entitles his group of stricken women and children (painted with the vigor of Le Nain) 'Germany's Battle-Front'; but the others are either full of pity, or seek to express themselves artistically, in terms of decoration—such as Mr. Mostyn and Mr. Jack. Mr. Elwell's picture of refugees camping in his studio illustrates a more practical form of sympathy.

"Others speak to us of the kindlier side of war—of Tommy Atkins acting as a 'Foster Parent' (Mr. Fred Roe), or offering a Prussian helmet to a little Belgian girl who shrinks from it with disgust (Mr. Matania—capitally done), or singing 'Tipperary' (Mr. Dollman), or reading in the trenches, and so forth. Mr. Stanhope Forbes touches on the recruiting question in his composition of a countryman with a pruning-hook who reflectively asks himself, 'Ought I to go?'"

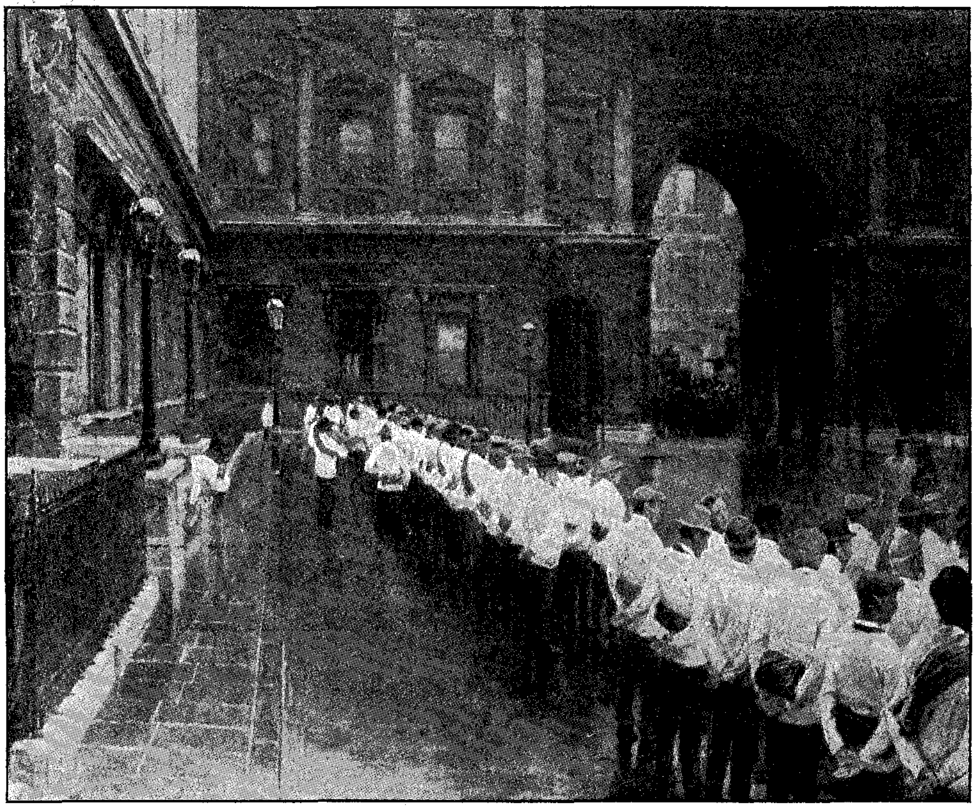
NEW SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH STAGE

TO RUSH before the footlights new-made plays of appeal to patriotic sensibilities, simply because the war provides subject-matter and the psychological occasion, is a suicidal practise of the dramatic art, and an offense to the profound feeling of love for one's country. Such is the verdict of Émile Faguet, Academician and critic of international repute, who makes his statement in the Paris *Gaulois* in answer to many inquiries as to the policy of the French theater in the days of war. It is to be noted, however, that he argues for the production of patriotic drama written before the outbreak of the present conflict, from the classic Corneille to Henri Lavedan of the moderns. Again, Mr. Faguet devoutly desires, as one of the various benefits of the war, that the so-called "Parisian" play, having as its point of departure some violation of the marriage bond, will be wholly superseded. He argues, too, against pieces that are wildly funny and frivolous, as being out of tune with the time; and claims for present purposes that there exist in French dramatic literature examples "based on pure and noble sentiments, in both tragedy and comedy," which are "informed with the animating spirit of moral beauty." The late Émile Augier is the dramatist of an earlier day whom Mr. Faguet cites as exemplar; but he hopes also that one or more living writers may now put forth plays celebrating "all the good middle-class virtues which have been the inner force and ferment of the French nation." His reasons for opposing the made-to-order product of the moment are apparent when he says:

"I should not like to see an excess of patriotic plays. In their very nature they exact applause; and the audience, however loyal, so feels this demand that its sympathies cool. Patriotic plays in large number would prove self-destructive through their mere insistence. There is a modesty that clothes all deep feelings; and we must not do violence to the modesty of patriotism. Therefore my counsel is against the *writing* of patriotic plays, but in favor of the presentation of such as were written before the war, beginning with those of Corneille and ending with those of Henri Lavedan. These works can not be under suspicion of having been produced because the war afforded both an advantageous opportunity and good stage-material. One may listen to them, so to speak, in the utter confidence of an open heart and soul."

Much more spirited objection, however, is leveled by Mr. Faguet against the so-called "Parisian" plays, by which he means dramatic compositions based on violations of the Seventh Commandment. Such pieces, he tells his French readers, "had become a bad habit on our stage"; and he hopes that with the dawn of the present new era "they will disappear forever." In any case it is about time that they should pass away, we read, because—

"They were always the same and had long outlived any semblance of novelty. All were marked with the group characteristic of monotony. I believe that certain benefits will result from the war; and I trust that one of them will be our liberation from the so-called Parisian play. Nor do I crave a recurrence of wildly gay performances, which I have always detested in the past. But other days, other ways. Laughter is ever healthy; but it is out of place in the time of crisis through which we are now living. At present even genuine laughter has a false ring. Laughter seems a kind of indiscretion, except when it proceeds from our brave men in the trenches. There it is heroic—the laughter of Kléber; elsewhere there is no room for laughter. . . . Consequently, let us have no funny or *bouffe* plays."



"IN WAR-TIME,"

BY ANDREW C. GOW, R.A.

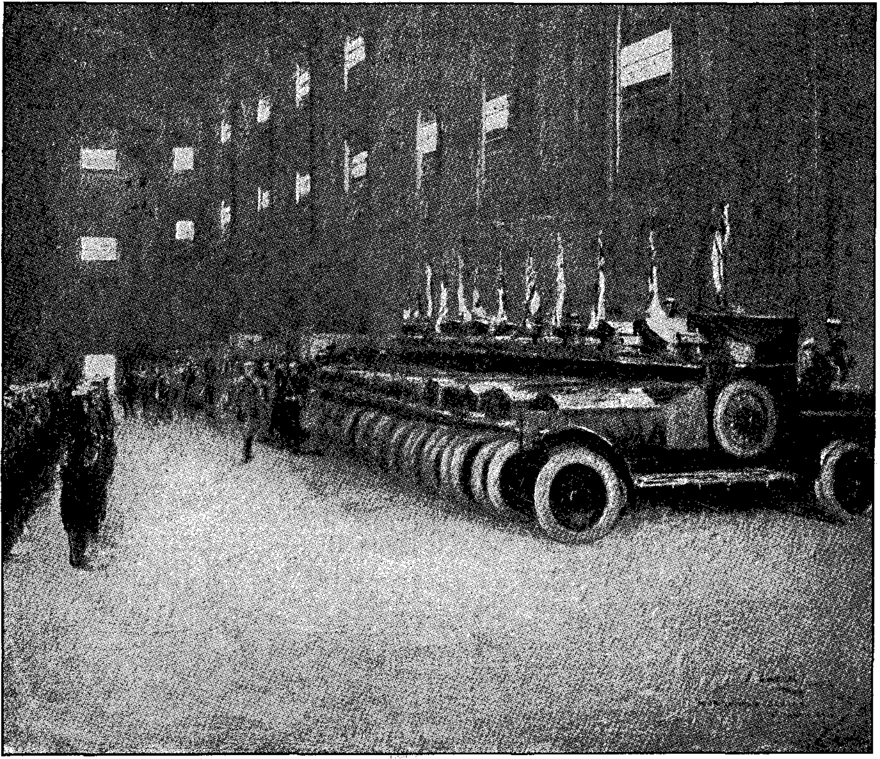
Artists of the Royal Academy who have joined the colors, drilling in the courtyard of Burlington House.

Admitting the ban Mr. Faguet would impose on certain varieties of stage-products, the question at once arises as to what order of plays he favors in the present state of things. His reply follows:

"There remains to us the dramatic literature that is whole-souled and earnest, based on pure and noble emotions, in comedy and in tragedy, and which is informed with the animating spirit of moral beauty. The kind of plays suited to this day are those of Émile Augier, minus the rather absurd anticlericalism from which this author suffered. I should like to see one writer, or several, appear who—by the medium of talent simple but strong, ingenious without oversubtlety, and brilliant, but not falsely brilliant—will establish in the affections of the French all the good middle-class virtues which have been the inner force and ferment of the race. They should be dramatists who are philosophers without knowing it, and moralists without assuming themselves such. They should neither preach nor lecture; yet, merely by means of what they bring upon the scene and by the conduct of the characters they invent, they shall lift up the hearts of their audiences to a plane of pure and invigorating moral atmosphere. This is my wish for the French stage in 1915."

A CRITIC FROM THE TRENCHES

SINCE the war correspondent lost his identity his place has been taken by one whose wares reach us under the disguise of "Eye-witness." He tells us even then not what he really sees, but what the men at headquarters picture for him. Some few, like ex-Senator Beveridge, receive the special privilege of a visit to the lines and so tell us "What a Battle Looks Like"—to them. All such are safe enough from the criticism of those of us who stay at home and read eagerly whatever we can get. But there is waiting for them a race of critics now spending days in the trenches, and one of them has given his sentence—in the New York *Sun*—on the Indiana statesman and publicist. He feels qualified to speak from having "just slipt through a scrap that was no pink-tea affair." As for the ex-Senator's story, he bids us read it, if we find time, but adds the warning that "you will know as much about the 'battle' itself, the guts of the struggle, the sweating and freezing, the joking and groaning, the tension and reaction, the sights and sounds and feelings of a battle-field as Mr. Beveridge does, which is nothing at all."



"ARMOURED-CAR SQUADRON,"

BY JOHN LAVERY.

In the use of supposedly inartistic material the artist has achieved an "artistic triumph," says a critic who reviews the exhibition in the British Royal Academy.

There is no special animus felt against the ex-Senator, for "his stuff" is only "like the rest of the 'dope' the periodicals pay big money for, hopelessly, monotonously long-distance and unseeing." As we are informed:

"These personally conducted staff automobile rubber-neck parties come as close to the real life of the soldier in training-camp, in transport, billet, the field, and the trenches as the President does to inviting you to dinner when he shakes your hand at a world's fair.

"Verily, this almost endless misrepresentation seems to get on my nerves far worse than a matter which is no particular business of mine has any right to do. All these big articles deal with war from the staff-officer side, and General Smith-Dorrien was right when he told us shortly before the battle at Ypres that this was a war of men, not of generals. The masses of all soldiery come from the masses of the people; and so it would seem to me that the people would be more interested in pictures of their men as they actually play the great game, as they really eat and sleep and play and work, as they think and talk of the war, the nations, involved and neutral, and their folk at home, as they look upon drill and fatigues, on their N. C. O.'s and officers, of the changes in character for good or bad that occur in army life, as in college life, of the attitude of the men toward these very 'war' correspondents like the honorable Senator, and the feelings of one regiment toward another, of a thousand and one things that you and the folk at home and nine out of ten of these high-paid 'stuff'-producers know nothing of at all and which even the officers see and sense only in a very vague and distant way."

The trenchant "Trencher" warns us not to draw the conclusion that he would refer to the "letters from men at the front" for the "real picture of this terribly comic, tragic, foolishly necessary game." For—

"On the face of them as a whole they are monotonously exaggerated, overdrawn, and unoriginal. I have read a great many of them. Nine out of ten speak of the fighting, which is not one-tenth of our actual schedule; the same percentage are always written as the bullets are whizzing overhead and shells are usually falling anywhere from six inches to six feet away.

"I have seen several such letters written and published by boys whom I have known for months; and having been present at the times and places of which they treat, I know how grossly sensational they are, to say the least. I have also noticed that it is those whose bellies are closest to the ground when the bullets are flying who write the most highly illuminated letters.

"Well, this hammering of the efforts of good men and true is not buying any frocks for the children, is it? Of course your come-back is, 'Why don't you do better?' And sometimes I think I would like to take a punch at the battle of Ypres from the point of view of the mere man, the private who knows nothing of the strategy involved, the plans of the staff, but who marches and digs, doubles and crawls, charges and retreats, sweats and freezes, and fights and dies, all in a very real, human, and personal way."

A POETIC BOOMERANG—A curious story comes on the authority of a correspondent of the London *Morning Post* that would seem to endanger the permanent possession of Herr Ernst Lissauer's iron cross. At least the point raised is that he has but set the Prussians singing an old song and one that formerly indicted themselves. We read:

"The famous 'Hymn of Hate' is nothing but a bold plagiarism.

"Georg Herwegh, the stubborn German revolutionary of seventy years ago, was the author of this 'Hymn of Hate,' and addrest it to Prussia (whence he was expelled) and the Prussian tyranny of 1841. In its original form it read: 'We all have only one common foe—Prussia.'

"Ernst Lissauer, who several months ago published in *Jugend* the 'Hymn of Hate' which has at present such a vogue in Germany, simply substituted England for Prussia in Herwegh's earlier lucubration.

"*Sic Historia nascitur!*"

A CLASSIC FOR OUR DAY

IT IS A STRANGE FACT of the times we live in that a Greek play of the year 415 B.C. should be pointed to as the most modern piece of literature of the hour. “The Trojan Women,” by Euripides, has proved to be not only capable of drawing more hundreds to hear it than could be easily gathered within four walls, but it has also been recognized by them as voicing the dominant emotion of the present time. “As a protest against the ruthlessness and horror of war, an address to the instincts of humanity outraged by victorious might, a reminder of the anguish of innocent victims,” says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, “it makes to audiences in this year of conflict an appeal such as, before the terrible awakening of last August, would have seemed impossible in our day.” To the many that have seen the production of this play by the Granville Barker company must be added the others who will, through the feelings there engendered, be led to read it. Many who see or read the play may also marvel that the author deals in a spirit of stern judgment with his own country. It leads to the speculation if in the end Germany will furnish us the writer who will predicate the deep ethical truths of the European War. The editor of *The Evening Post* observes:

“Gilbert Murray's introductory note, as it appears in the edition now circulating in America, was written before the war, and of course without the slightest thought of application to the present situation of the world. All the more profoundly interesting, therefore, are the brief and simple remarks in which he sets forth the circumstances under whose influence Euripides was inspired to write the play:

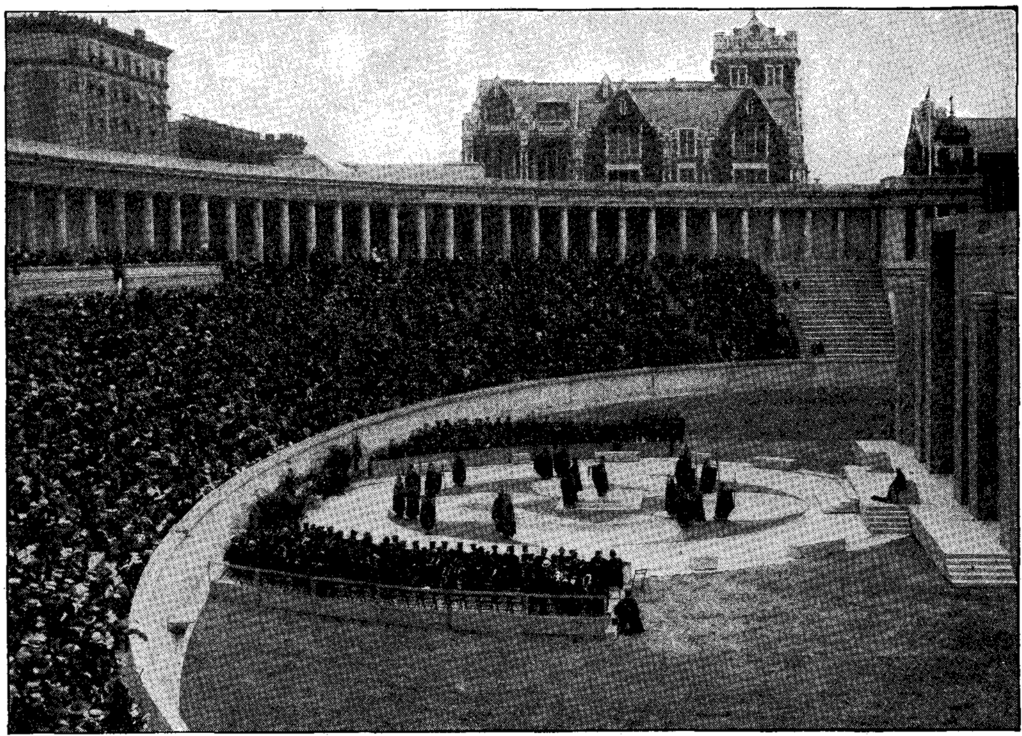
“‘For some time before the “Troädes” was produced, Athens, now entirely in the hands of the war party, had been engaged in an enterprise which, tho on military grounds desirable, was bitterly resented by the more humane minority, and has been selected by Thucydides as the great crucial crime of the war. She had succeeded in compelling the neutral Dorian island of Melos to take up arms against her, and after a long siege had conquered the quiet and immemorially ancient town, massacred the men, and sold the women and children into slavery.’

“In another work, which also appeared before the present war was thought of, Gilbert Murray has given a vivid account of Thucydides' story of the violation of Melos. The Athenian envoys explain to the Melian Senate that ‘it suits their purpose that Melos should become subject to their Empire.’ They do not pretend that they have any lawful claim; but the power of Athens is practically irresistible—Melos is free to submit or to be destroyed:

“‘The Melians, in language carefully controlled, but vibrating with suppress bitterness, answer as best they can. Is it quite safe for Athens to break all laws of right? Empires are mortal; and the vengeance of mankind upon such a tyranny as this? . . . “We take the risk of that,” answer the Athenians. “The immediate question is whether you prefer to live or die.” The Melians plead to remain neutral. The plea is, of course, refused. At any rate, they will not submit. They know Athens is vastly stronger in men and ships and military skill; still, the gods may help the innocent. (“That risk causes us no uneasiness,” say the envoys. “We are quite as pious as you.”) The Lacedæmonians are bound by every tie of honor and friendship to intervene. (“We shall, of course, see that they do not.”) In any case, we choose to fight and hope rather than to accept slavery. “A very regrettable misjudgment,” say the Athenians.’”

To find the campaign of the Germans against Belgium so minutely paralleled by this act of the Athenians twenty-three hundred years ago is but bitter comfort, continues the writer:

“If we seek for something in it all to uplift and encourage, we seek not in vain. If impious lust of power, if the cynical cruelty of mad imperialism is nothing new, neither is heroic resistance; Belgian faithfulness and sacrifice are the continuance of as immemorial a tradition as are Prussian arrogance and unscrupulousness. And in the voices of Thucydides and Euripides, not silenced by the passing of two millennia, we hear the self-same cry of indignation that goes up from millions in every land to-day against kindred outrages upon humanity. And after all, we may, without self-deception, cling to the thought that the Prussian idea is rather a lingering survival of that which in the day of Euripides held far more general sway; while the protest which then was voiced by but a noble few expresses now the dominant sentiment of the civilized world.”



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PERFORMANCE OF “THE TROJAN WOMEN,”

As it was given in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York.

Something of the same reflection is uttered by an editorial writer in the New York *Press*, where we read:

“In ‘The Trojan Women’ Euripides brought home to the Greeks the fact that in a war of ravage the conqueror often suffers more than the conquered, and that ravage returns eventually upon the ravager with degradation and death. The ideas are exprest of the Trojan war in ‘The Trojan Women’ in these beautiful words of the god Poseidon:

How are ye blind,
Ye treaders down of cities, ye that cast
Temples to desolation, and lay waste
Tombs, the untrodden sanctuaries where lie
The ancient dead; yourselves so soon to die!

Would ye be wise, ye Cities, fly from war!
Yet if war come, there is a crown in death
For her that striveth well and perisheth
Unstained: to die in evil were the stain!

“What German thinker and writer would dare to point out to the Teutonic people to-day, as Euripides pointed out to the Athenians, the unenviable part the German nation is playing in its fight for a place in the sun?”

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICAN RELIEF IN SERVIA

LOUD as the appeals are from various parts of the fighting-zone, those from Servia seem to voice the most insistent demands, not only for the sake of relieving the sufferings of the Servian people, but also to prevent the spread of devastating diseases to other lands. Indeed, with the advent of hot weather only a miracle can prevent the entrance of cholera, typhus, and relapsing fevers, which now afflict Servia, into Europe with extending blight even as far as America, Asia, and Africa. From reports that come from Servia we learn that the sickness that devastates the people is worse than the atrocities reported there earlier in the war. The infection of typhus and relapsing fever is traced to the Austrians, who left their sick in Valjevo when they retired after occupation. What the conditions are in Austria is veiled by a strict censorship. The Servians had fled before the storm of the second invasion in November, not daring to await the renewal of miseries inflicted during the first invasion. In the account published in the London *Times* we read:

DR. RICHARD P. STRONG,

Head of the Sanitary Commission to Servia which is trying to stamp out the typhus and other epidemics.

"The Servians had beaten the Austrians, but the latter had taken a grim revenge; for the infection of typhus and relapsing fever could be clearly traced to Valjevo, which had been evacuated by the Servians and temporarily occupied by the Austrians. When the Servians retired from that place they left it free of disease; when they returned they found 3,000 Austrian wounded and sick, many of them suffering from typhus and relapsing fever. In one building, quite a new school, 150 dead Austrians were found in the cellars, and men and cattle were buried indiscriminately in the courtyards adjacent, many of them barely covered by a foot of earth. From Valjevo the infection spread like fire, being carried by soldiers returning to their homes and by travelers on the railway. In a few weeks the country had become a seething mass of misery and pestilence.

"The conditions were appalling. The number of patients was beyond all hospital accommodation, and doctors and nurses were dying with their patients. In the Nish Hospital the patients were lying three and four in one bed, with one covering for the whole, while others lay on the floor, and even under the beds. At one time there were 700 patients to 200 beds, with only two doctors, one of them a young Swiss, who very shortly after fell ill. There were no sanitary arrangements. . . . . . .

"And all the time the infection was being carried about by soldiers returning from the army, by peasants wandering at large, and, above all, by the travelers on the railways. The trains were crowded with all sorts of people—peasants in filthy clothes, rags, and goatskins, wandering aimlessly along corridors, looking in vain for accommodation, and all the carriages reeking of naphthalene."

It was not a whit too soon, says the editor of *The American Red Cross Magazine* (May), that the joint crusade of the American Red Cross, Rockefeller Foundation, and Servian Relief Committee began the effort to check the ravages of epidemic diseases in Servia. "The mortality-rate has been so high even among surgeons and nurses that the ominousness of pestilence is more startling than the serious aspects of the war itself." We are given this glimpse of their heroism and sacrifice:

"As the result of a combination of diseases and wounds, but mainly because of typhus and typhoid, with some cholera, approximately 100,000 persons have perished in and around the vicinity of Servia since the war began. Two out of six American Red Cross surgeons sent to South Servia have died, and five of these six surgeons and nine of twelve enrolled American Red Cross trained nurses, originally stationed at Gevgelia, have been in the grip of typhus and the cerebral disorder which accompanies it. Servia has lost 105 doctors from typhus. Four of the British Red Cross workers died of it in Uskub. Two surgeons and three nurses of the Russian Red Cross corps died of it in Nish. So sadly depleted by typhus were the ranks of the Dutch Red Cross contingents in Servia that they were all withdrawn from the country. The same is true of the Greek Red Cross hospital units in Servia and Montenegro, both having been withdrawn."

Twenty-five Columbia students, mostly from the School of Journalism and the Medical School, sailed for Servia on June 18 as an auxiliary to the Red Cross, thus employing their vacation. The New York *Sun* adds:

"With the expeditionary force will be twenty-five specially designed automobiles, each to carry 500 pounds. The students will operate them. Three big tents will house the men in Nish. It is their plan to instruct others in relief-work so that it may be continued after they return. Each volunteer has been inoculated with typhus serum."

A young American sculptor, Mr. Cecil Howard, whose studies in Paris were interrupted by the war, has been for some months in the stricken field, and writes a characteristically American letter, which is issued by the Servian Agricultural Relief Committee:

"Give a Servian soldier a loaf of bread and he will march and fight for two days. Give him nothing at all and he will say it is hard luck, but he will march and fight just the same. This is their boast, and it seems to be no more than the truth.

"Some of them are very brave fellows, as we can see in hospitals, many preferring even rather serious operations without anesthetics and standing for it without a wink.

"The Servians about here think us all rather mad, and can't understand why we work so hard. They are especially astounded by our willingness to do hard labor.

"One day we were digging a ditch for drainage, and a Servian who was driving an ox-cart stopt and sat down to watch us for an hour or two. Finally, he said, 'You work too hard,' and went on down the road with his oxen, playing on a sort of double flute like those you see in Greek drawings of fauns.

"On the main street of Nish is a coffin-maker's shop doing a humming trade with dozens of plain-board coffins out in front on the sidewalk. On the hill outside the town we saw rows and rows of little wooden crosses and picked up plenty of cartridge-cases, mostly Turkish ones. These are being used by the Servian Army now and were captured in the last war.

"Typhus has been on the rampage in Servia all winter. It is a disease of dirt, overcrowding, and underfeeding, and is carried from the sick to the well by lice. This sounds soft enough for clean people, but in Servia it is not always easy to keep clean, and a louse or two is almost unavoidable when nursing dirty patients in old and filthy buildings.

"The great trouble is that the various staffs are much too small to tackle the thousands of patients or to undertake thorough cleansing of the hospital buildings."

When the epidemic is stamped out, or as the sanitary work proceeds, says the official statement of T. Tilleston Wells, chairman for the Committee for Sanitary Relief in Servia, it is most important to get refugees back on their farms. Before any resumption of normal life begins, the countryside must be repeopled by its scattered inhabitants:

"There alone they can resume a normal life. Farm buildings of all kinds were destroyed by the Austro-Hungarians. There is nothing but the land left. Everything must be replaced—cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry; houses, barns, and sheds; plows, hoes, rakes, and harrows.

"Servia has no means to do this. It is a country of limited resources, exhausted by three wars, plague-stricken, and devastated. Money is by far the best means of helping because it is liquid. It can procure what is most needed as the necessities arise. It can be cabled.

"Money can be sent either to the headquarters of the Servian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, or to the bankers of the Committee, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Wall Street, New York. Checks should be drawn to the order of the 'Servian Agricultural Relief Committee.' If the exact destination of funds is not indicated by the sender, the money will be used by this Committee to relieve the sufferings as it deems best, but checks can be marked for 'Sanitary Relief,' when the net proceeds will be forwarded through the American Red Cross to help maintain the Sanitary Commission under Dr. Richard P. Strong."

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TESTING A PATIENT FOR TYPHUS.

Dr. Kirby Smith, of the American Red Cross at Belgrade, has a new system of examining all patients before admitting them to the hospital.

A CHURCH WITH A WAITING LIST OF 15,000

IN AN AFRICAN TOWN where missionary work began nineteen years ago and where twelve years ago a church was organized with a membership of six, there is to-day a church membership of 2,297. But what especially distinguishes this flourishing Presbyterian mission church at Elat, on the equatorial West Coast of Africa, is its waiting list of 15,000. As *The Christian Observer* (Louisville, Pres.) tells this story of successful missionary effort:

"It is not an easy thing to get into the Church on the mission-field. In Elat it requires a probation of at least two years under weekly instruction. And yet with these stringent requirements Dr. Halsey informs us that there are two catechumen classes in the Elat church that number respectively 2,000 and 13,000. Out of the 2,000 will doubtless come most of those who are admitted to the sealing ordinances during the present year.

"This church has other preeminences. It has 15,000 contributors to the support of the work. These pay by envelop, and this is how it is known that there are so many. The African mission convert is required to do three things: He must give up his fetish, he must settle his palavers—pay his debts, give up surplus wives, and give up, as far as is known, every immorality—and he must, two years before he is received into the Church, take a package of envelops and become a weekly contributor. His card is punched every week for attendance and offering. This is the minute way in which the mission keeps tab on him. Where in the homeland is there anything like such careful attention to prospective members? Where are there people in the homeland that would stand for a thing like this? But in Elat it works well. Last year there were 7,500 persons who confest Christ in this church, and 5,000 of them were led to Christ by the native workers. And at one communion service during the year there were 8,100 in attendance.

"The contributions of these Elat Presbyterians during the year amounted to $2,500 gold. That does not seem to be much, gaged by our American standards, but when we reflect that the pay of a native evangelist and Bible-reader ranges from $1.20 to $2.40 a month, it will be seen that there is a real spirit of sacrifice in these offerings.

"The church at Elat has a lengthy salary-roll. It employs 107 evangelists and Bible-readers. It supports the teachers of some seventy village schools in which there are 4,000 pupils, and it pays half the expenses of the station boarding-school with 900 students."

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SECOND MARTYR OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN SERVIA.

The casket of Dr. Ernest Magruder, who died of typhus, is being carried from the American Red Cross hospital at Belgrade by Servian officials as pall-bearers.

"FEAR NOT THEM THAT KILL THE BODY"

GREATER FAME will accrue to the late Charles Frohman for his remark at the hour of death, it is observed, than for his achievements through life. His question, "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure of life," gathers up in effective phrase what *The New Statesman* (London) points out as "one of the most notable results of the war." That is "the general diminution of the fear of death." The writer recalls that George Meredith, only a few years ago, bewailed "the degeneracy of the modern Englishman on the ground that he was growing afraid of death and wounds." But how small a percentage of Englishmen—or, for that matter, adds this writer, "of Frenchmen, Belgians, Scotsmen, Irishmen, Germans, Russians, Turks, or Hungarians—is troubled with the fear of death and wounds to-day!" Some interesting reflections on this theme follow:

"We do not mean that the average man would not rather be alive than dead, or that the horrors of the battle-field are no longer seen to be horrors. But we are sure that in hundreds of thousands of cases men and women regard death with less fear to-day than they regarded some little fleeting pain in tooth or chest or stomach only ten months ago.

"It looks as tho men were governed, after all, to some degree by the sense of proportion. They feel that in a sea of deaths to be but another wave is an accident such as is happening, or may happen, to every man alive, and that what happens to every one is all in the day's work rather than a towering tragedy. Many people have always felt that to die in a crowd is far less terrible than to die alone. We have heard people confessing their horror of death by drowning, but adding that they would not hate it so exceedingly if it happened in the course of some great accident when other people were drowning too. . . . . . .

"Even in the world as it is the majority of men hesitate at first before deciding to give up everything for their country. It is the more adventurous spirits that begin the march, and then, one by one, ten by ten, hundred by hundred, thousand by thousand, the others are drawn into the ranks as by some inevitable fascination. There is a contagion of courage as well as of disease. In the end, perhaps, it would be more difficult for the average man to resist it than not. It is an increasing purpose. Tributaries of quiet and indolent lives unite themselves gradually into an irresistible torrent of heroism."

Every nation, this writer urges, "depends to an immeasurable extent on spiritual courage—the courage which comes from a sense that its cause is just, that it is fighting for its altars and its homes, that it is fighting against the rebellious forces of evil." For—

"It is only in some such passionate faith as this that the average man can go forth careless of life or death into battle. Many men go for the love of adventure, but the average man has only a moderate and easily satisfied taste for adventure, as the common years show. He must be exalted above the common years by some spiritual enthusiasm before he will accept quietly the tremendous risks of modern warfare. He must simply rise into a new plane of existence where fear of those that kill the body has ceased to be an epidemic emotion. When people speak of the ennobling influence of war they are thinking almost altogether of this purging of men from fear—of this and comradeship. War, of course, does not make an end of fear, as we know from many a story from the trenches. The diary-letter of a German officer quoted in the *Kölnische Zeitung* describes how several of his men fainted under the hell of artillery-fire, and how he was only able to calm them by sitting on a sand-bag and quietly proceeding to 'butter a piece of bread and to spead upon it with meticulous care some slices of sausage.' This, however, does not mean that men are not immensely braver than usual. It means only that they are not superhumanly brave.

"And yet each of us becomes more and more certain every day that without something like superhuman bravery he can never be free. The spirit will still be in a measure the slave of the body while we are capable of fear. The dream in our hearts is somehow to break through the last barrier of fear—to come out, as some one has said, on the other side of fear. The uselessness of the fear of death is as apparent to us as the sun in the sky. Its ignobleness is a thing that haunts all who are subject to it. Whether the love of death as the deliverer in the spirit of Walt Whitman is a passion to be cultivated may be doubted. Those who have scorned death most, as the great gentlemen of the Renaissance did, saw it none the less as the destroyer of the beauty of men's bodies and of the light of the world as the common man knows it. To the religious mind, which accepts the vision of a real and populated world happier than this beyond the grave, death is no doubt the deliverer. But even to most religious men this world has gathered about it all the dearness of home: death, at its best, is an exile, a desertion. They have the bravery to die; but their bravery has the sadness of Hector's. And yet, as with Hector, some instinct drives them to despise this death of the body, to accept this exile as more to be desired than safety and a man's own hearth and children.

"Christian, pagan, and atheist are at one in this. They feel that the life of the body itself can be fully enjoyed only when the fear of those that kill the body has been utterly overcome."

CHURCHGOING AS A BUSINESS ASSET

IN THE NEW YORK PAPERS one Saturday a few weeks ago there appeared a large advertisement beginning with the words, "In this commercial age, here is a business asset"; and closing with the appeal, "Go to church to-morrow." This appeal, declares an editorial writer in *The Christian Herald* (New York), should be repudiated by the churches of New York, because it puts the duty of Christian worship upon an unchristian basis. True enough, he says, "the appeal to the business interests was acknowledged to be but a means to an end. That is, the advertisement stated that church attendance would be a business gain, and went on to state that spiritual gain would undoubtedly result." But, we are told, the advertisement contained these words:

"Right within your reach is a business asset—a very definite one—which you are perhaps overlooking. This asset is derived from your going to church. Undoubtedly you have never looked upon it in this light. It is obvious, if you are known as a steady, sober-minded churchman, those with whom you deal have greater confidence in you. Going to church will tend toward establishing you in the mind of every one as a man to be trusted. This is a decided business advantage, a personal asset, and worth while in every way."

Whereat the *Christian Herald* writer is moved to this indignant and vigorous protest:

"It is simply impossible to think of Jesus or any of his first followers using this appeal to induce people to come into their fellowship. Their call was quite opposite: a call to poverty, a call to sacrifice, a call to danger, a call to probable death. This advertisement in the New York papers is a striking indication of how far the Church has in some quarters allowed itself to drift from the spirit and teachings of Jesus.

"One of the greatest reproaches of the Church has always been the fact that some men have sought membership in it for this very cause, and it is inexcusable to make this very thing which has been the Church's shame the basis of an appeal to outsiders to come in. Peter on one occasion said to a man who sought to gain spiritual information and gifts in order that he might coin them into money: 'Thy money perish with thee, thou child of the devil.'

"Some such spirit as this would do much to bring the Church back to the purity and the power she has lost. For the most part, we are altogether overdoing the appeal to the prosperous. These were not the people whom Jesus particularly sought. It was the common people who heard him gladly, and it is the common people, with their poverty and their woes, their struggles and their hopes, that the Church must try to reach and help to-day.

"Of course we should try also to help the well-to-do, but we may help him best by sounding again the warning which Jesus spoke that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. Particularly must we do all we can to purge the Church of the reproach of containing people who have sought her courts for the sake of gain. It is to be hoped that the churches of New York will in emphatic terms repudiate the advertisement referred to and bring to an accounting the men who were responsible for its insertion in the public press."

CURRENT POETRY

GERMAN WAR-VERSE

THE astonishing production of war-lyrics in Germany shows no sign of decrease as the conflict progresses. Thus the *Literarische Echo* (Berlin) lists the titles of fifty-six volumes of such verse as the early spring output. But there is a difference to be noted between the fabric of poems composed during the first months of hostilities, examples of which have appeared in translation in these pages, and that of later specimens now presented. War as an actuality in the beginning was conceived chiefly in the imagination; but the passing of events has brought home the actuality. One finds the same gospel of courage, tho the new commentary is based on the proved text of fact, whether the singer is at the front or at home.

As instances come two efforts of Walter Heymann, a poet and critic, according to the *Literarische Echo*, of authentic gift and growing repute, who died in the trenches. They appeared in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The translations, and those that follow, are made for THE LITERARY DIGEST by Mr. Richard Duffy.

OFF DUTY

BY WALTER HEYMANN

By walls of silver birch, 'neath roofs
Of crested oak, that make our woodland town,
Lead sylvan streets familiar named
To dear Berlin, our love, the world's renown.

Where every street winds back to home,
And to the church, whence floats with buoyant call
In dream to us the thrilling song:
"How glorious for Fatherland to fall!"

HOME AND THE FRONT

BY WALTER HEYMANN

At home they scrimp and save,
While here we wage the fight;
Their trust as firm as ours
In triumph of the right.

"Both of us help to win!"
We write with cheering word.
On heavy hearts it falls
And souls with presage stirred.

"In war which all must share,"
They think with countless fears,
"How vast and nearer grows
Yon sea of blood and tears!"

But here we stand in trench,
And scoff at timid dread,
Assured a fate that's kind
Will swerve the bullets sped,

And guide us home one day
To tell the glorious tale
Of victory won by all—
'Mid smiles and joyous hail. . . . . . .

While now the moans of our dying—
Glory's true-born sons—
Are drowned to the ears of comrades
In thundrous roars of guns.

No branch of the Imperial Service has been neglected by the verse-makers, and here we have a tribute to the untried men, who take their places for the first time in the endless battle-lines.

THE VOLUNTEERS

BY HANS J. REHFISCH

(*Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*)

Hour on hour we ride, while eager eyes
That one time sought the fair now quest the foe.
Day yields to night—and then the dawn's aglow,
When wakened crows from snow-clad fields arise.
We ride—and morning's sharp-voiced wind we hark
For caution 'gainst the chance of any hour,
Nor dream of trophies, wealth, or glory's dower,
Nor question, shall we still ride at the dark?
Thou, Germany, alone art all our thought,
Unflinching soul, hot valiance of our veins!
Thy need this miracle of men hath wrought,
Who wall thy busy towns and fertile plains,
Against what day triumphant bells proclaim:
"Rejoice in Her—victorious sing Her name!"

Even the confined agony of existence in the entrenchments does not fail of its poetic interpreter. The wistful note in the two poems following contrasts singularly with the martial tone of that preceding.

THE RELIEVING GUARD

BY LEO STERNBERG

(*Frankfurter Zeitung*)

We lie in shrouds of snow as white as the clods of earth,
Through endless days and nights above us blindly hurled;
Athwart the level field the foeman's fire we face—
The foremost line are we, beyond the help of the world.

Our breast a wall as the earth—a signal our anguished cry
That calls the ranks behind to fill the gap of death.
Mere strings of nerves are we on which diversely play
The blazing village yon—the sappers' whisp'ring breath.

The relieving guard is come—we rise and clasp the hand
Of one unknown, nor seen for mist. . . . Our gun—we go!
The foeman steals his chance, and, ere we leave the post,
Across the trench he fells us mute as clods of snow.

A VISION IN THE TRENCHES

BY A SOLDIER OF THE 9TH COMPANY

(*Kölnische Zeitung*)

At home the good-night hour all round is told,
While here in trench our rigid guard we hold;
And slow the moon yon distant hill ascends,
As night her way of dread and grieving wends.
My eyes explore the wide illumined land,
Tight gript my rifle, poised in ready hand.
Yet through the hours that plod to morning's gleam
Are mem'ry's threads weaving their stuff of dream . . . . . .
A little room I see, a lamp turned low,
And there my child abed, clad white as snow.
Her tresses gold, her chubby cheeks so round,
Her lips as berries red in wildwood found,
Questions her mother: "Will father come back soon—
Sleep here, not there so cold beneath the moon?
For I'll be good and well behaved each day,
To make him glad and nevermore go 'way!"

"Hush—sleep, my dear. So—close your weary eyes;
Soon father'll come, and safe, from foreign skies."
Her kisses sooth, the tiny hand she keeps,
And minds the loved one far, as baby sleeps. . . . .
What makes the picture seem so real, clear?
My heart with joy's a-bound to see them here—
There goes a shot! Up swift my rifle-bore!
As swift the vision fades and shines no more.

Eulogies of those who are killed in action at the front are myriad in number. Not so common, however, are the songs to those who pay the ultimate cost of fighting—the wives at home. The following lines are excellent in their restraint and feeling.

THE FALLEN

BY CLAIRE SCHMID-ROMBERG

(*Frankfurter Zeitung*)

You men who draw the lot of death in war
Could ask no happier way to die.
Relentless, stealthy falls the fatal stroke,
And now in glory's breast you lie—
While ever lives the witness of your deed,
In song and tale, new champions to breed.

But wives, who far from trench and field, at home
With endless tasks fight off their fears,
Are valiant, too, till comes the word of blight—
The vision dark of empty years.
The shot of doom that stills their loved one's breath
Strikes them—yet grants no lofty hero death.

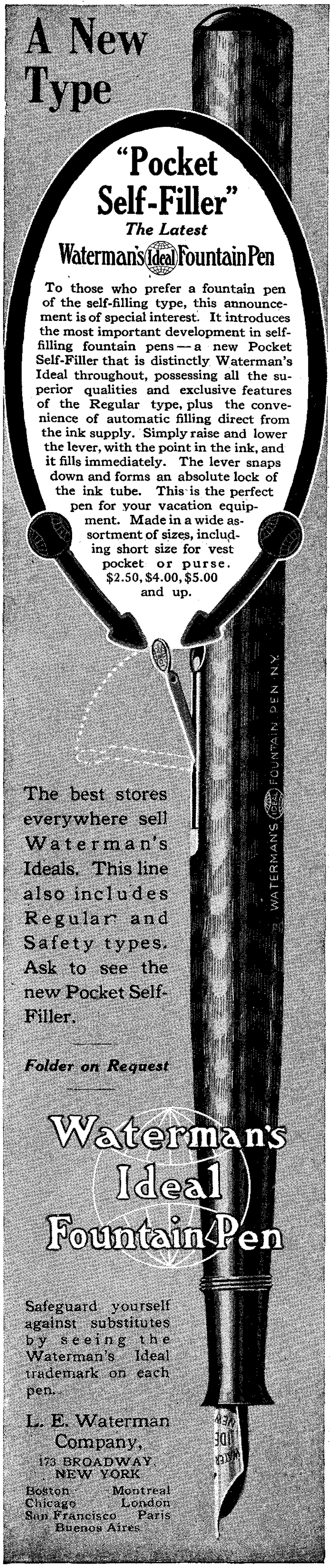
In duty's chains henceforth through barren days
As living dead their round they plod;
Their bridal bed one with the nameless grave
That covers him in foreign sod. . . . . .
Fame of the fallen rings from shore to shore—
Unsung the hearts that bleed forevermore.

Decidedly less pleasant reading than these wholesome expressions of patriotism and valor is the following poem, which we give in Edith Wharton's deft English version. The name of the author of the poem was not given in *The Fatherland*, in which this translation appeared.

THE HYMN OF THE "LUSITANIA"

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY EDITH WHARTON

The swift sea sucks her death-shriek under
As the great ship reels and leaps asunder;
Crammed taffrail-high with her murderous freight,
Like a straw on the tide she whirls to her fate.
A war-ship she, tho she lacked its coat,
And lustful for lives as none afloat.
A war-ship, and one of the foe's best workers,
Not penned with her rusting harbor shirkers.
Now the Flanders guns lack their daily bread,
And skipper and buyer are sick with dread;
For, neutral as Uncle Sam may be,
Your surest neutral's the deep, green sea.
Just one ship sunk with lives and shell,
And thousands of German graycoats—well!
And for each of her graycoats German hate
Would have sunk ten ships with all their freight.
Yea, ten such ships are a paltry fine
For one good life in our fighting-line.
Let England ponder the crimson text—
"Torpedo, strike. And hurrah for the next!"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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WILD SHOTS OF THE EMBATTLED SCHOOLBOY

WHO should know better than the schoolboy that the pen is mightier than the sword? Are there any fiercer, deadlier battles fought upon the field of honor than those that he is compelled to wage yearly, in June time, with his hereditary foe, the examiner? Each spring comes the "little cloud no bigger than a man's hand" upon the horizon of school life; there is a thunderous murmur that can mean but one thing—that "Regents" are approaching, with a hundred other lesser examination-ogres in their train. A tremor spreads through the school; then a tense, portentous quiet; each pen is grasped with a firmer grip; the secret knowledge that no quarter will be given steels each heart to the courage of recklessness. Come those rare days of June, a brief season of suspense, and the fight is on! Pens sputter and splash across the ink-flecked pages; pencils creak and snap and are resharpened in fumbling haste; for ten bitter days the battle rages. Then peace, and surcease, and a counting of wounds, and crowning of the victor.

It is left to the instructor, a wraith of blended pity and mirth, to overscan the battle-fields. What the examination-books disclose of the mental gyrations of the students is often depressing, but not infrequently inexpressibly amusing. Robert Hildreth, in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, presents for our entertainment a few of the relics of mental conflict that have lately come under his observation:

> Out of the mouths of well-grown babes wisdom emanates. "The source of food-supply in England is in ships." Here is a "schoolboy howler" which turns out to be an important fact—and one which has been well illuminated by recent events. It is timely information, too, that "to germinate is to become a naturalized German." From the same source—the class in civil government—we receive the reminder that "the President takes the yoke of office." His burdens are by no means light.
>
> The subject of "howlers" doubtless has both its funny and its serious side. This collection of answers to examination-questions, however, is not a discussion. The joke is on us. For, to quote a school-boy, "The press to-day is the mouth-organ of the people."
>
> Which, in phraseology, suggests another boy's description of how the cavalry swept over "the eyebrow of the hill."
>
> The reader is earnestly requested not to apply the Salic Law to this compilation. "The Salic Law is that you must take everything with a grain of salt." These "howlers" are not fiction, however much they may differ from fact.

"Humor," the writer reminds us, "is a collision of two ideas marching in opposite directions"; but he decides that the schoolboy howler is a greater catastrophe than that, and represents rather a chaotic upheaval caused by the violent impact of many ideas upon each other. Some it would be impossible completely to unscramble. A good example is the last answer given in these selections from Civics papers:

> "I don't know anything about the Constitution, as I was born in Kansas."
>
> "The minority is composed of the minors."
>
> "The Spoils system: The place where spoiled things and waste are kept. The board of health has largely taken the place of this."
>
> "An *ex post facto* law is one that gives officers a right to go to foreign countries and get criminals, dead or alive, and take them back to the place where the crime was committed. It is a law where the crimes of the father descend to his children; they are punished for him."

History is a favorite field for the discovery of howlers. When the schoolboy or girl delves into the past, he or she is only too evidently in a world of faerie, where the impossible, the grotesque, the incongruous, and the inane are merely friendly gnomes and goblins, to be taken as they are found, without question. Why should they question the apparent absurdity of the information which they have laboriously learned or mislearned? Any youth whose intelligence has been insulted with the statement that Franklin discovered electricity with a kite, or that Newton learned of gravitation when an apple fell on him, will hardly hesitate to aver that "Louis XVI. was gelatined during the French Revolution." The writer points out a few facts thus illumined by the schoolboy:

> Entirely right was the distinguished historian who said, "Not a clause in the Declaration of Independence sets forth the real and underlying cause of the American Revolution." For a schoolboy has discovered that "the cause of the Revolution was that the colonists wanted room to pasture their cattle."
>
> Of the Civil War a high-school pupil wrote, "This war the soldiers had to deal with vicious characters, and I think this is why this is called the Civil War, because after the war the different races of people were more civilized." (Cf. the present European War.)
>
> Q. "What happened in 1492?" A. "Discovery of America by the Spinach."
>
> Q. "What happened in 1776?" A. "Decoration of independence."
>
> Now a bit of ancient history: "Romulus obtained the first citizens of Rome by opening a lunatic asylum."
>
> Here are some "howlers" from Harrow:
>
> Rorke's Drift was a battle at sea.
>
> The White Man's Grave is the grave where General Gordon died in.
>
> Fellahs are donkeys.
>
> In William III.'s reign Dysentry got permission to worship.
>
> Elizabeth ascended the Throne in 1588 and died 1560. She did not have a long reign.
>
> The Black Death was terrible for the laborers, because they were forced to do all

the work that was left by the thousands that died.

It was an English schoolboy who wrote, "The King was not allowed to order taxis without the consent of Parliament." (An excellent restriction on royal spendthrifts.)

One hopeful deposes, with a trace of secret bitterness, that "an abstract noun is something you can't see when you are looking at it," while another disrespectfully announces that "the masculine of 'vixen' is vicar." With such an attitude taken toward words and phrases of the English language, it may be imagined that other tongues fare far worse. As the chronicler remarks:

Hi Horsecollar—according to O. Henry—translated the opening words of the well-known Commentaries of Cæsar, or rather the well-known opening words of Cæsar's Commentaries, as follows: "It will take all of our gall to devise means to tree them parties." Small Latin and less French appear in the following schoolboy translation:

"*Il pleut à verse*—He cries at poetry."

"*Le cœur purifié*—The disinfected yard."

"*Ad hostes supplices sacerdotes venerunt*—The priests came to the enemy in their surplices."

"*Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in aequor*—The earth being laid waste by three scorpions runs into the sea."

"*Celeri saucius malus Africo*—Celery sauce is bad for an African."

The difficulties of mathematics are reflected in the definitions given of mathematical terms:

"Algebra was the wife of Euclid."

"Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about."

"Geometry teaches us how to bisex angels."

"The line opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle is called the hippopotamus."

"Parallel lines are the same distance all the way, and can not meet unless you bend them."

Mr. Hildreth discloses an excellent bit of advice, given on an examination-paper where the student's purpose was to tell what should be done in cases of emergency:

"Where poisoning by acids is caused the blood should be immediately drawn from the bruises to send back the acid."

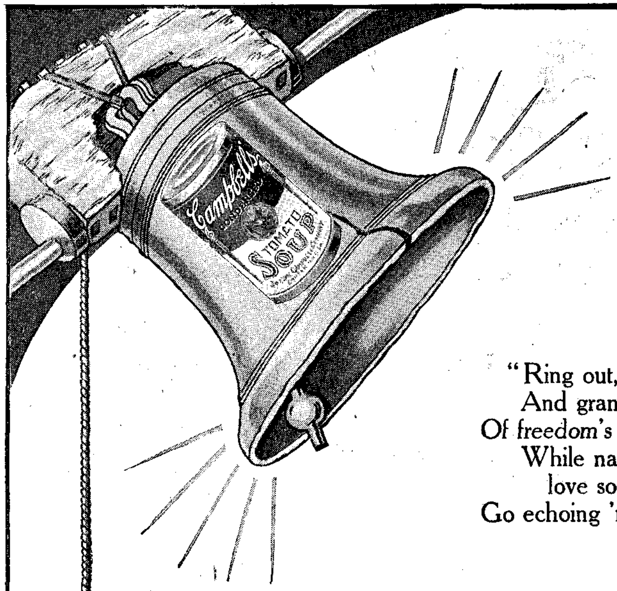
The relation of mind to body is indicated in the examination-paper of a youngster who evidently had been reading the war-news: "The blood-vessels are the veins, arteries, and artilleries."

You might think from these quotations that the brain really is "a soft bunch covered with wrinkles." Or perhaps your conclusion would agree with this: "The bones of the head are the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and other small bones."

But maybe these wonderful bits of knowledge are the product of reflex action. "Reflex action is when anything is turning one direction and it turns in the other."

The man who eats too fast or too well may be interested to know that "the heart is located in the left part of the stomach in a loose membrane sack."

Passing on to other branches of science, we learn that—



"Ring out, good bell
And grandly tell
Of freedom's flag unfurled!
While names that nations
love so well
Go echoing 'round the world!"

Liberty!

Real liberty—every-day freedom from useless labor and worry—that is the ringing message proclaimed to every housewife in the land by

Campbell's Tomato Soup

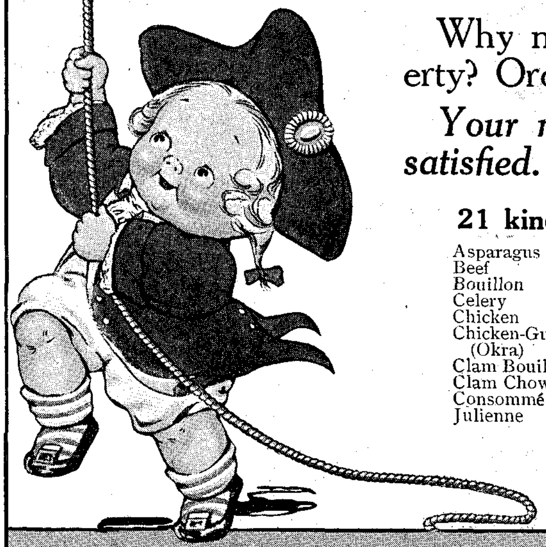
The use of this delicious and wholesome soup does away with a regular tyrant-tax on your time and energy. It simplifies your formal dinners and luncheons; makes the family meals more tasty and more nourishing; delights the hearty "men folks" and the growing youngsters all at once. And it is ready at three minutes' notice any time without trouble or fuss.

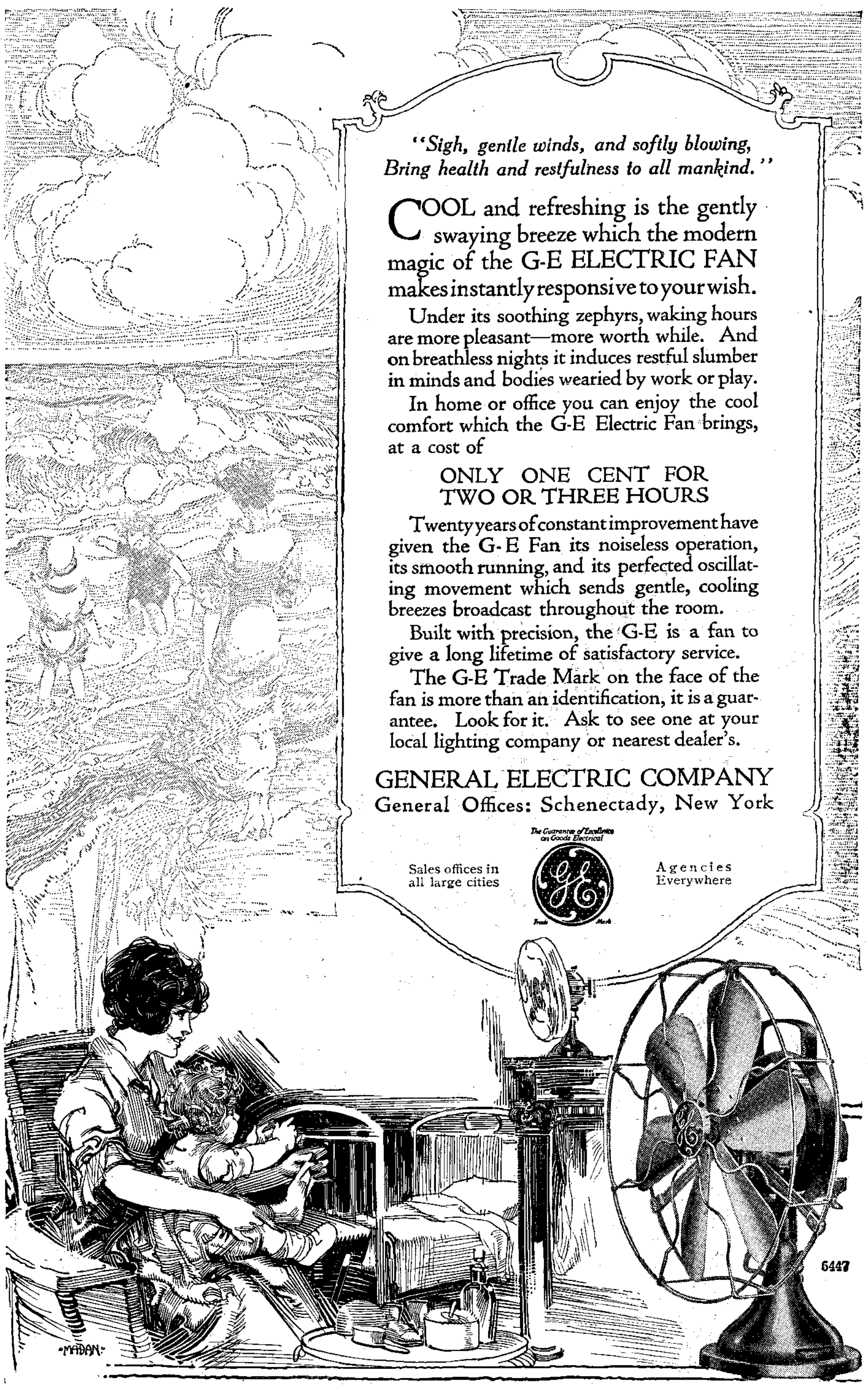
Why not enjoy real liberty? Order a dozen *today.*

Your money back if not satisfied.

21 kinds	**10c a can**
Asparagus Beef Bouillon Celery Chicken Chicken-Gumbo (Okra) Clam Bouillon Clam Chowder Consommé Julienne	Mock Turtle Mulligatawny Mutton Ox Tail Pea Pepper Pot Printanier Tomato Tomato-Okra Vegetable Vermicelli-Tomato

Campbell's Soups
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL





*"Sigh, gentle winds, and softly blowing,
Bring health and restfulness to all mankind."*

COOL and refreshing is the gently swaying breeze which the modern magic of the G-E ELECTRIC FAN makes instantly responsive to your wish.

Under its soothing zephyrs, waking hours are more pleasant—more worth while. And on breathless nights it induces restful slumber in minds and bodies wearied by work or play.

In home or office you can enjoy the cool comfort which the G-E Electric Fan brings, at a cost of

ONLY ONE CENT FOR
TWO OR THREE HOURS

Twenty years of constant improvement have given the G-E Fan its noiseless operation, its smooth running, and its perfected oscillating movement which sends gentle, cooling breezes broadcast throughout the room.

Built with precision, the G-E is a fan to give a long lifetime of satisfactory service.

The G-E Trade Mark on the face of the fan is more than an identification, it is a guarantee. Look for it. Ask to see one at your local lighting company or nearest dealer's.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
General Offices: Schenectady, New York

Sales offices in all large cities — Agencies Everywhere

Are your Tires, your Time and your Temper worth $15?

Many manufacturers like Packard, Peerless, Franklin, Premier, Velie, Lexington, King, think so and furnish our pump as regular car equipment. Some thirty other cars are coming to standard equipment as fast as they can. We have furnished thousands of outfits recently to dealers and owners of cars like the Buick, Chalmers, Chandler, Hupmobile, Overland, Reo. Studebaker and others on recommendation of the car makers.

"So Easy"

Whether you drive a new or a used car, be sure that you have the - - -

Engine Driven KELLOGG Tire Pump

$15 Complete with air gauge, hose and attachments carefully fitted and ready to install.
Special Ford Outfit, $9.50; Dodge, $10.

"Guaranteed Not to Spray Oil with Air"

Needs oil once a month—splash system. 4 metal piston rings. Carbon steel shaft. Grey iron cylinder. Designed and made as well as your engine.

The Attachments Make This the Perfect Outfit

When you need a tire pump, you need a good one. Like a good starter, the Kellogg Pump is the accessory you want on your car because of its dependability, its convenience and comfort. *Saves time, temper and tires.*

Distributors in all Leading Centers

If your dealer does not have pump with attachments for your model in stock, save time by sending us $15 with name and model of car and dealer's name.

We protect our dealers. Descriptive matter free.

KELLOGG MFG. CO., 10-20 CIRCLE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

No. 101 All Metal

"Horse-power is the distance one horse can carry a pound of water in an hour."

"Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away."

"A vacuum is a large empty place where the Pope lives."

"To kill a butterfly you pinch its borax."

"A ruminating animal is one that chews its cubs."

"Etymology is a man who catches butterflies and stuffs them."

"The earth is an absolute spheroid."

"The zodiac is the Zoo of the sky, where lions, goats, and other animals go after they are dead." (Herein the makings of a literary man are apparent—"the Zoo of the sky" is an excellent phrase, is it not?)

Of the rest—"too humorous to mention"—we are given a few selections at random, covering, from Dogberry Turnpike to Malaprop Lane, the whole field of misinformation:

"A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian."

"May Day commemorates the landing of the *Mayflower*."

"The Boxers were Corbett, Fitzsimmons, and Bill Johnson." ("Were" is correct.)

"A renegade is a man who kills a king."

"In India a man out of one cask may not marry a woman out of another cask."

"The Pharisees were people who liked to show off their goodness by praying in synonyms." (Is there a hidden meaning here?)

"Modern conveniences: Incubators and fireless telegraphy."

"B. Sc. stands for Boy Scout."

"A lie is an aversion to the truth." (Ah, an epigram!)

"The German Emperor has been called the Geyser." (Worse than that.)

"The salaries of teachers are paid from the dog tax."

"The Eustachian tube is so you can hear yourself talk."

"One great modern work of irrigation is the Panama Canal."

"The Rhine is bordered by wooded mountains."

"The Pyramids are a range of mountains between France and Spain."

"A working drawing must be a drawing picturing a person at work."

"Shakespeare founded 'As You Like It' on a book previously written by Sir Oliver Lodge."

"Henry VIII. was very fat, besides being a Non-conformist."

"Andrew Jackson was called 'Old Hickory' because when he was a boy he was a little tough."

"Benjamin Franklin is the founder of electricity."

"Franklin produced electricity by rubbing cats backwards."

"George Washington was a land savory."

"Lord Raleigh was the first man to see the invisible Armada." (English.)

"Tennyson wrote 'In Memorandum.'"

"Tennyson also wrote a poem called 'Grave's Energy.'"

"Queen Elizabeth rode a white horse from Kenilworth through Coventry with nothing on, and Raleigh offered her his cloak."

"Ben Johnson is one of the three highest mountains of Scotland."

"George Eliot left a wife and children to mourn his genii."

"Thomas Becket used to wash the feet of leopards."

"Henry I. died of eating Palfreys."

"Cæsar was a king and went high up on a mountain."

"Lincoln had a woman make him a suit of homespun from rails which he had split. They were hickory rails, hence hickory shirts."

OUR "AD-INTERIM" SECRETARY

BESIDE the familiar features of William Jennings Bryan in the daily papers there appeared recently a likeness that was singularly typical of the American man of affairs. The photographs of Robert Lansing, *ad-interim* Secretary of State, could never be mistaken for those of an alien. The features reveal in every line the qualities that all the world has come to acknowledge as characteristically American. There are firmness, strength, persistency, energy, keen insight, fearless honesty, and humor—the most necessary attributes of what we take pride in calling the American spirit, and which nowhere may more appropriately be found than in the Deaprtment of State. They have, indeed, had a great deal to do with the nation's international policy thus far, or so we are informed by "a member of the United States Diplomatic Service," writing in the New York *American*, who avers that Mr. Lansing assisted materially in the wording of our various notes to Germany and England. He continues:

> The office of counselor, which Mr. Lansing held, is second in rank to that of Secretary of State, and was invented by Secretary Knox for Henry M. Hoyt, a lawyer of more professional importance than most Government officials. It was accepted at the beginning of the present Administration by John Bassett Moore, who enjoyed the highest reputation as an author on international law, but failed to agree with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Lansing then stept into the place. It is a mistake to suppose that he was a rival of the Nebraskan orator. In fact, he acted often as a mediator to smooth out friction between the President and the Secretary.

If the supposition of his opposition to Bryan has arisen, it is perhaps due, as much as anything, to the fact of their very different personalities. Concerning that of the temporary Secretary, the writer says:

> Lansing is the quiet, efficient, forceful, self-controlled type of American who runs an organization while others are making a fuss.
>
> The Secretary *ad-interim* stands about five feet ten inches and weighs 185 pounds. He is well set up and exceedingly neat in appearance. In fact, he is known as the best-drest man among the higher Government officials, presenting an odd contrast to the late Secretary. He has thick, closely cropped iron-gray hair and a small, neatly trimmed, gray mustache. At this time of year he usually wears a gray cutaway coat, striped trousers, and a soft gray hat. He goes to church with his wife twice every Sunday.

COSTLY SHUT-DOWNS DUE TO FIRE

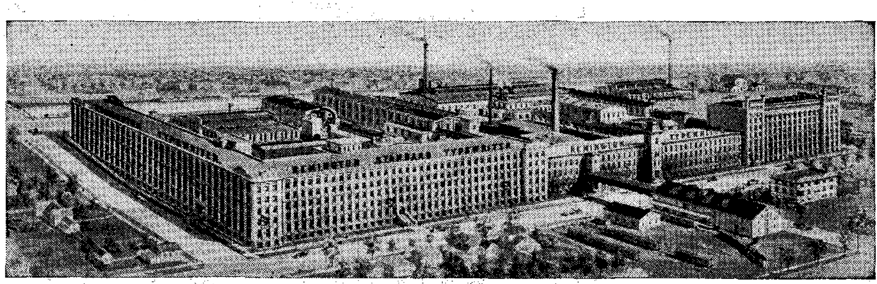
This Business Risk Easily Removed

BY J. W. EARLE
President, Remington Typewriter Co.

Note:—Two thousand serious business fires every year induced Mr. Earle to point out to business men the following simple and profitable way to eliminate this chance.

"I CANNOT understand why any merchant or manufacturer, small or large, would do without an automatic sprinkler system or put off the consideration of installing one, even for a moment.

"Fearing the business-interruption-loss entailed by a fire, we made a thorough investigation of fire preventing apparatus some years ago, and found that the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System reduced fire danger to almost nothing—so much so that insurance companies were making reductions in premiums. The very fact that insurance companies would make these reductions convinced us that the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler was nearly 100% protection against fire.



The Great Remington Typewriter Co., Factories where, recently, a single Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler head put out a fire — loss only $50.

Without Investment

"We also found that many reputable construction companies were willing to install a sprinkler system at their own expense, carry it until the reduced premiums paid for it, and then deliver it free and clear to us. We did not buy on this basis, but any manufacturer whose capital is in use will find this a reliable and easy way to purchase a sprinkler system immediately and thus prevent a fire, which is liable to come unannounced at any hour.

"Our plants are all thoroughly equipped with Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Systems and always will be. Not long ago we had a fire at one of the plants which was put out by one Grinnell Sprinkler head, with a damage of less than $50." J. W. EARLE, Pres.

Similar letters received lately from 50 great firms are in agreement that the worst result of fire is interruption of business—the disaster against which they cannot secure insurance. The Grinnell absolutely protects them against this danger.

The Grinnell System is preferred the world over by men who want to be safeguarded against business interruption and demoralization. Some firms have put into their buildings Grinnell equipment costing $100,000 or more. They did not invest these sums merely in an Automatic Sprinkler installation, but in Grinnell Scientific Fire Protection. As big buyers of business equipment they gained the knowledge that the Grinnell System *at its price* is better than any other system *at any price.*

The points of superiority in the Grinnell System are many. Chiefly, business men prefer this system because they value the manufacturer's sense of responsibility behind this system, which is concretely expressed in the parent laboratory at Providence and the many skilled engineering corps throughout the country.

Moreover, in the crisis of fire the Grinnell Sprinkler head has proved infallible over a period of thirty-three years, due to its non-corrosive, glass valve, seated on a self-tightening, quick-acting, flexible diaphragm.

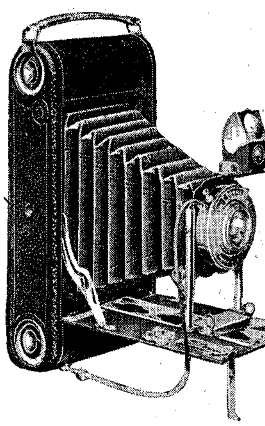
Small Concerns Profit

Many owners of small business establishments feel that Grinnell Protection is designed only for large industrial institutions. Such is not at all the case.

For instance, a recent investigation among laundries protected by Grinnell Sprinkler equipments, showed that such protection in those risks had reduced the average rate of insurance from $1.60 per $100 to 41 cents per $100. This is a 74% reduction. Adequate fire protection is even more important to small firms than large, since their markets, as a rule, are not so firmly established.

Our consultation department is at your service. We will tell you how profitable an installation will be in your particular case. Or we will put you in touch with construction companies operating on the insurance saving participation basis mentioned by Mr. Earle.

Write today to the General Fire Extinguisher Co., Reduced Insurance Department, 274 West Exchange St., Providence, R. I., and ask for the Grinnell Insurance Information Blank. It provides an easy means of giving us the data we need to give your individual case our best attention. [*Advt.*]



3 A Roll Film Seneca Anastigmat Lens F: 7.5 and Victo Automatic Shutter, $25

A Seneca

Turns Each Day's Outing Into An Adventure

because, in looking for picturesque views, familiar places take on new interest and unknown roads hold untold treasures.

There's both education and fun in taking pictures, and that's why every boy and girl as well as the grown-ups should use

Seneca CAMERAS

Accommodating any standard make of film, easy to load, simple to operate, light to carry—made in a variety of sizes and styles, selling from $2 to $50. Every Seneca is so carefully built and tested that it is bound to get good pictures.

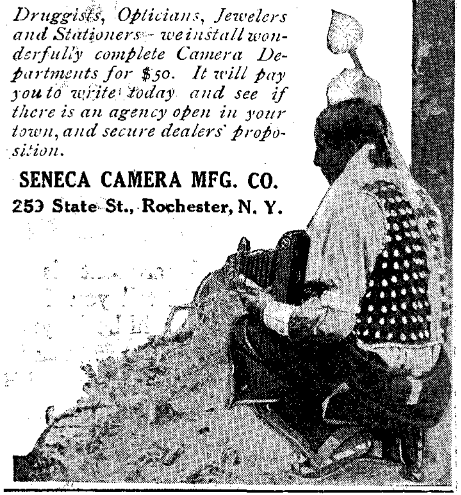
Get acquainted with the Seneca Tribe and then select the one that suits you. Ask your dealer or write for the

Free 1915 Handbook

Tells just the things you want to know about Senecas and photography in general—in fact is brimful of useful information. Send for your copy.

Druggists, Opticians, Jewelers and Stationers—we install wonderfully complete Camera Departments for $50. It will pay you to write today and see if there is an agency open in your town, and secure dealers' proposition.

SENECA CAMERA MFG. CO.
253 State St., Rochester, N. Y.



POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

He likes to watch a game of baseball and plays golf himself. He is moderately fond of the theater.

He hardly ever drinks anything beyond half a glass of wine for politeness' sake, but he is quite devoted to tobacco. At the office for a large part of the time he smokes a rich, dark brier-wood pipe, but, of course, he has to put it away when an Ambassador calls.

Mr. Lansing has a great fondness for drawing, and his friends say he has considerable talent in this direction. His strong point is making caricatures of people. Usually when talking to a person he makes sketches on little pieces of paper. It is rumored that he has made some clever cartoons of well-known diplomats and politicians, but certainly he is very careful not to let them get into circulation.

The Secretary writes poetry, and finds the best relief from the worries of a difficult diplomatic situation in this intellectual exercise. He is also a great reader of poetry.

He goes to his office regularly at nine o'clock in the morning, riding in a trolley-car, and works late, usually till six o'clock, often returning in the evening.

Mr. Lansing is averse to seeing callers, because he has so much to do, but when he does so his manner is exceedingly friendly and sympathetic.

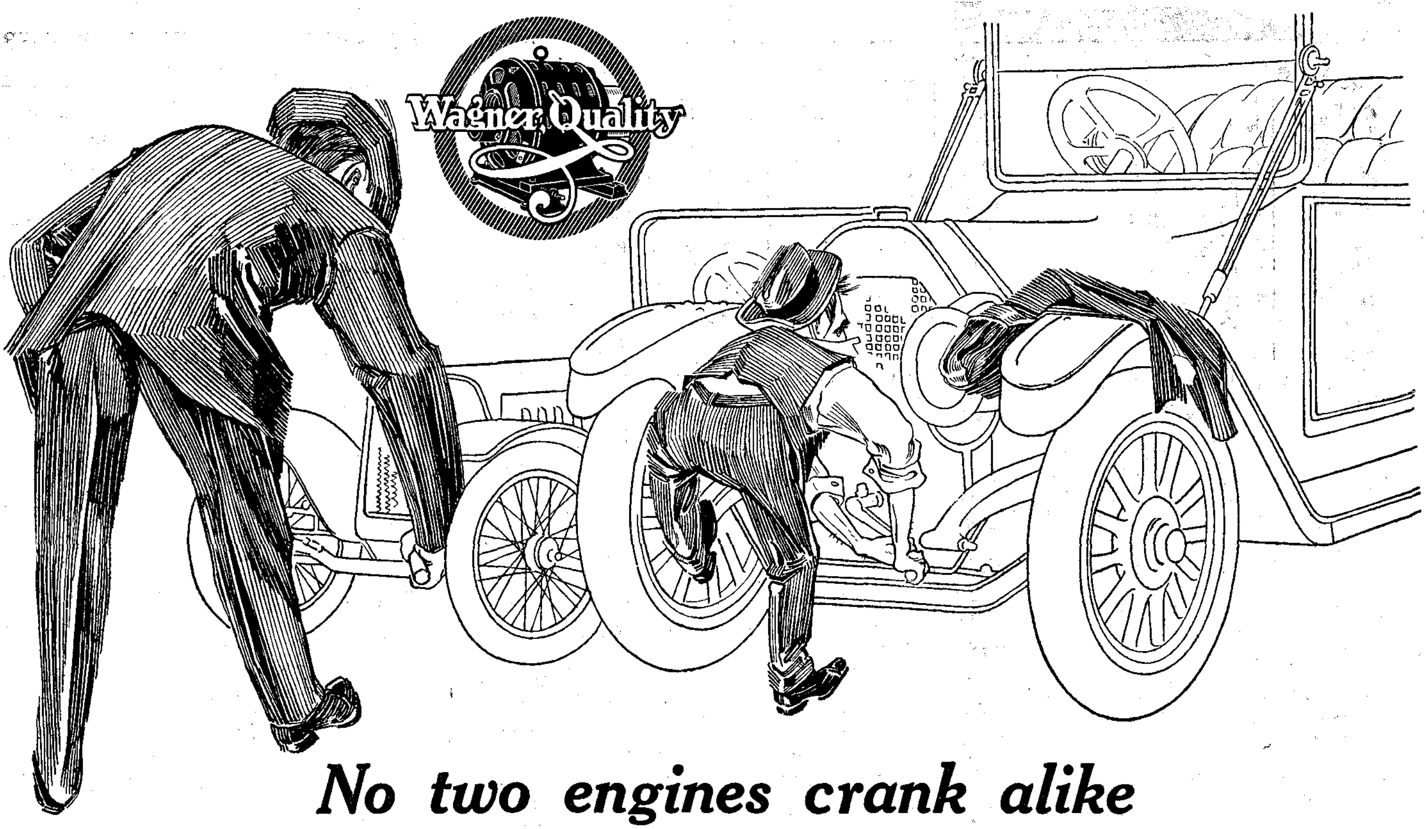
His reputation for quiet, dry humor is well recognized among his acquaintances. The chronicler relates one of the Secretary's favorite stories, which concerns that period of Mr. Lansing's career when he was practising law in Watertown, New York, where the Lansings have long been prominent in the affairs of the State, ever since old John Lansing went as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787. Mr. Lansing had once to appear before a newly elected Justice of the Peace, and one, it appears, who was not himself a lawyer, but the only substantial citizen available for the position. The case proceeded as follows:

> In the course of the trial Mr. Lansing cross-examined a witness rather severely. The witness was stubborn, and either didn't or wouldn't catch the drift of the lawyer's questions, which had to be repeated several times.
>
> Mr. Lansing repeated a question five times without changing a single word in it. His tactics irritated the Judge, and the lawyer was directed to ask a new question. Instead he repeated the question a sixth time, determined to get the answer he was after.
>
> "Mr. Counselor," broke in the Judge, "I object to your asking that question again."
>
> The question was once more repeated.
>
> Again the Judge protested. "Mr. Counselor," he declared in an injured tone of voice, "I object to your asking the same question over and over again."
>
> Mr. Lansing was quick to take advantage of the Judge's lack of judicial training.
>
> "Your objection is overruled," he snapt.
>
> This completely nonplussed the Judge for a moment, but he recovered himself quickly and exclaimed defiantly, "I take an exception!"

THE LAST OF THE "EMDEN" RAIDERS

In the first few days of last November the German raider *Emden* was caught at the Cocos group of the Keeling Islands and destroyed. On April 29 of this year, over five months later, fourteen men straggled into the city of Damascus, all that were left of the *Emden* crew that had escaped capture. When their ship was destroyed these men were ashore with some thirty others, endeavoring to prevent the very wireless warning that resulted in her destruction. From the shore they saw her fire upon the Australian cruiser *Sydney*, witnessed the chase that followed, and finally were compelled to watch her as she fled, afire, to pile up on the rocks of another island, fifteen miles away. Their ship was gone, but they were still the crew of the *Emden*, in part, and they had no mind to be captured like their brothers. Thus it was that within a short space of time they were standing off in a commandeered schooner called the *Eyashe*, with their crew increased by forty more from the *Emden*, who had managed to escape the *Sydney* in small boats. In all they numbered seventy-five men and seven officers, under the command of Lieutenant von Muecke, who, as one of the fourteen survivors to reach Damascus, tells the story of their subsequent Odyssey, for the Wheeler Syndicate. The first reduction of their numbers came when they put their sick aboard a Danish steamer homeward bound. The fifty-four who remained made their way to Sumatra, where at Hog Island, off the coast, they found a compatriot, who turned over to them his finely fitted yacht, rechristened the *Emden II*. They had brought four Maxim guns with them from the Cocos, and for these they here found ammunition. The crew of the new *Emden* was forty-three men and officers. In January they set sail again, but what with the necessity of keeping out of sight of British cruisers, and what with the frailty of their craft, they fared hardly, as the writer narrates, in part:

> Day and night we had to watch every inch of our ship, and all damage had to be attended to at once, no matter how minor it might have been, for fear of its suddenly becoming enormous. This work kept the whole crew busy day and night, and even those who became sick every now and then had to do their proportional work as assigned.
>
> Early in February our ship began to look like a tramp just out of the woods. Whenever we caught favorable winds we stopt our engines and set sail; and the weather was most of the time favorable for the season.
>
> We had to make a stop somewhere in order to scrape off the seaweeds that had plastered the lower part of the ship. But we were almost in the middle of the great Indian Ocean.
>
> The safest thing for us to do was to proceed west and slightly north. Thus we could hope to make the Arabian shores.



No two engines crank alike

You can't tell what it will take to crank a car merely by sizing it up, any more than you can tell by a man's size how easily he can crank a car.

There are weak men and strong men, flabby muscled men and men with muscles of iron. You'll find both kinds in men of all sizes.

Likewise you'll find easy crankers and hard crankers in motors of all sizes. The small engine may have such tight bearings and high compression that it will require more power than a big engine with free bearings.

One engine may be sot in its ways and mighty hard to move, but when once started the momentum of its own weight will keep it going with very little effort. Some engines need only half a turn while others need a good spinning.

There's just one thing in which they are all alike—they get stiff and stubborn when they get very cold. But even here they differ in what it takes to rouse them to action.

There are as many variables in motors as there are kinds of motors, multiplied by the four seasons of the year.

The Wagner Company recognizes these differences and builds every starter to order for the engine it is to crank. Every peculiarity of the engine is known before the starter is built. Just what it will require in January, and precisely what it will need in June, are determined by scientific tests under actual temperature conditions.

When the Wagner Starter is built it will have ample energy to start the engine in zero weather, and not too much for 100 in the shade. This is accomplished by building a motor with high starting torque, which rapidly decreases as the speed of the turn-over increases. The danger and waste of a too powerful starter is thus avoided by providing a motor that delivers its power quickly and then eases up, just as you would throw your full strength into cranking a car and not use much to keep it spinning.

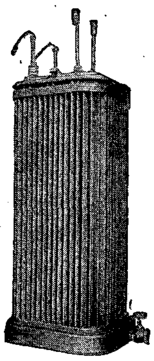
The Wagner generator is also built with characteristics equally suited to its work. It develops its highest amperage when the car is driven 15 to 20 miles, the average speed—and drops off rapidly when the speed increases, thus avoiding both extremes of under-charged and over-charged battery.

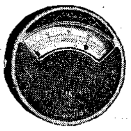
The Wagner Company is amply qualified to build starters of the most efficient type. 24 years' specializing in the development and manufacture of motors, both single-phase and poly-phase, generators, transformers, converters, rectifiers and electrical instruments of precision, have made the Wagner engineers experts in starter construction.

The car manufacturer who has had a Wagner Starter built to order for his car has provided you with the best possible Starter for that particular car.

More about the Wagner Starter is told in our booklet, "The Starter that is Built to Order." A copy is yours for the asking.

Satisfactory service and low final cost, rather than low first cost, is the basis upon which the Wagner business has been built. If you want this type of motors, either single-phase or poly-phase, converters, transformers, rectifiers or electrical instruments of precision, communicate with the nearest Wagner branch or the

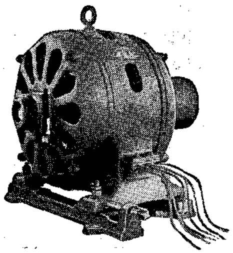




Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

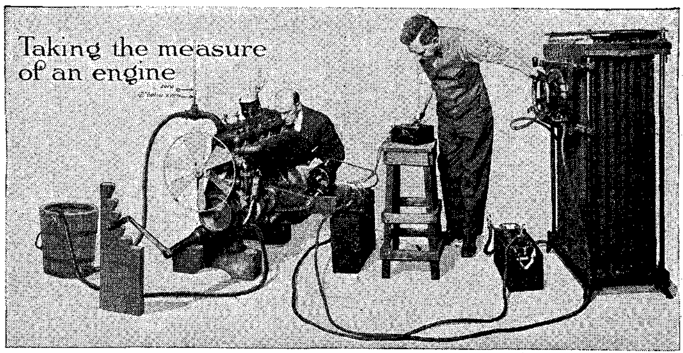
Factory Branches and Service Stations
Boston, New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Buffalo, Toronto, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Springfield, Mass., Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle

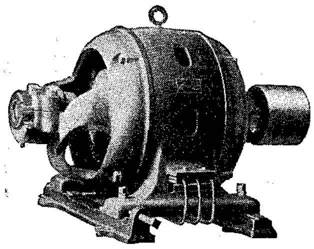
Selling Agencies:
Richmond, Va., St. Paul, Memphis, New Orleans, Dallas, Sioux City, Salt Lake City, London, Eng.

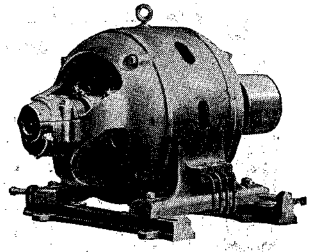


Wagner Starter

The Starter that is Built to Order







"Wagner Quality" the Sterling Mark of the Electrical Industry

BORDENS
Gail Borden
CONDENSED MILK
EAGLE BRAND
GAIL BORDEN
EAGLE BRAND

All friends of Eagle Brand, both big and little, are cordially invited to visit the Borden Exhibit, if their good luck takes them to the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition. The children especially will like the exhibits showing how their old favorite

Gail Borden
EAGLE
BRAND
CONDENSED
MILK
THE ORIGINAL

comes to them so pure and wholesome.

There will be other kinds of Borden's Milk, too, to taste and see: Evaporated, Malted, etc., and many interesting things to learn about how each is made so clean and pure. You will find the rest and writing rooms of the Borden's Exhibit a pleasant place to meet your friends or write your letters, and Borden representatives will be in attendance to make you welcome and to supply any desired information.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality" NEW YORK *Estab. 1857*

THE HEART
and Blood Vessels; Their Care and Cure, and the General Management of the Body. By I. H. Hirschfeld, M.D.

Get This Important New Book. It shows you **How To** be sound and happy, and avoid the discomforts and dangers of breakdown—How To reconstruct a mismanaged or "run-down" body. Plain, practical guidance along the lines of simple, natural living, by a physician of unquestioned authority. $1.39 postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
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HOW TO MANAGE the System and Get the Most Out of Life
Despite A Weak HEART

30 Days' Free Trial
Direct to you at factory prices. Beautiful, sanitary. Enameled snowy-white inside and out; revolving shelves, cork cushioned doors and covers; porcelain drinking water reservoir and cooling coil — attachable to city water system if desired.

White Frost SANITARY Refrigerator

Guaranteed 25 years; lasts a lifetime. Adopted and used by U. S. Government. Easy payment plan. Freight prepaid. Write today for handsome free catalog.
WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO., Dept. D1, Jackson, Michigan

On February 10, at last we decided to turn north and make for the Laccadive group, British, on the southwestern coast of India, and on February 14 we sighted land.

Repairs were made and they started forth again, but on an ill-starred course, apparently, for their repairs were in the end unavailing, and five weeks later, at the Arabian port of Makallah on the south coast, they sold the *Emden II.* for an insignificant sum and began their cruise ashore. They landed in that spot in the certainty that they were in the midst of friends and allies, but they very soon found that they were not. At this juncture, however, the Portuguese who had purchased their ship appeared on the scene with an unexpected offer to safe-conduct them to the edge of the desert where he would place them in other hands for the 250 miles further to Sada-el-Ghall. Of this trip the Lieutenant writes that only night journeys were possible, on account of the heat, and that often their nights' journeys were limited by fear of finding themselves without shelter when the sun overtook them. Finally, at the edge of the desert they were turned over to "the black lord of Al-Ahkar," with whom they perfected themselves in a new manner of speech, as we are told:

> One of our crew had experience with the Oriental hand-talk, or finger-talk, and through him we had some exciting conversation with our host and his general staff.
>
> Once a person learns this language, it is found to be perfectly natural and scientific. For instance, he locked his forefingers against each other, giving it an appearance of two half links of a chain, and nodded his head questioningly, with a broad smile. This was very simple: he wanted to know if we were married.

They had nothing to complain of during this stop, but the guide that the black lord furnished them was not so gentle with them, finally abandoning them when he found that he could not extort a rifle as a bribe for carrying out his duties. Thus they were compelled to go on alone, at much peril and with much suffering. Their numbers were reduced from forty to twenty-eight, by deaths from the heat and fatigue, and they dug the graves with their own hands. "I would rather go to the bottom of the sea," declares von Muecke, "than undertake such another journey through the desert!" The twenty-eight arrived at Sada-el-Ghall, but even here their troubles were not ended. They started north along the Red Sea, to face even greater peril than that which had gone before:

> No sooner had we arrived at the outskirts of the small town of Aba-Arish than we encountered a strong body of Yemen Arabs, who were up in arms against the Turks. As soon as we had sighted them we changed our course from west to north. They were all mounted Arabs, and

the country we were by this time traveling was hilly, which enabled us to save ourselves from extermination at the hands of these Yemenites. Nevertheless, two of our comrades were killed and four slightly wounded. Like wolves, they hung on to our track for two days, and the third day they turned back for fear of meeting a band belonging to another tribe.

We were about to rejoice over our discovery of the facts regarding the local tribal situation when we sighted another Arab band. Once more we sought shelter in the mountains, and made good use of our guns. This band kept at us more resolutely and also took heavy toll; they killed five of our members and slightly wounded two. Yet they did not pursue us more than one day.

At Yamdo we met Turkish officers who spoke German. They assisted us to procure horses and insisted that we should enjoy their hospitality for several days. But we realized that our slightly wounded men needed a surgeon's care, so we left Yamdo for Medina, which is the terminus of the Hedjaz railway that runs north to Damascus.

We would have arrived in that city in three days, but on the second day after we had left Yamdo we were attacked by a band of Bedouin Arabs, who surprized us during our midnight march.

During the encounter our wounded brothers were all killed.

RED-CROSS DOGS OF WAR

THE friends of man have not deserted him in time of stress and need. The horse has borne him into the conflict, and the mule has dragged his guns into position with unfailing accuracy. Even the dog has come to his aid. Of the Red-Cross dogs we have heard before, but some new facts of their usefulness and the manner in which they are trained are presented in a circular of the Red Cross Society prepared by a Miss E. Buchenberger, of Hamburg, the sister of Congressman M. C. W. Buchenberger, of Brooklyn. At the beginning of the war, we learn from this article, considerable doubt was exprest as to the efficacy of the dogs in the Red-Cross service; but a trial more than convinced the skeptics of the animals' wonderful adaptability to the work. We are told that—

> Thousands have been saved who otherwise would have died of their wounds, while others who were too severely hurt ever to recover have at least had the comfort of having the Red-Cross men, called by the faithful animals, near them in their last hours. With his last strength the dying soldier will put his arm about the dog, trying with a feeble embrace to express his joy of being found at last. Fastened on the dog's blanket are bandages and flasks of various kinds, so that sometimes the wounded man can care for himself until other help comes. Many would never be found, if it was not for these four-footed friends, who are never baffled by difficulties of any kind. Recently one dog saved over a hundred soldiers in one night.

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Consider these the children's foods, however grown-ups like them. They are the ones who need whole grains made easy to digest. And these are the whole-grain bonbons.

Here the grains are steam-exploded, puffed to eight times normal size. They are grain-made bubbles, airy, flaky, thin.

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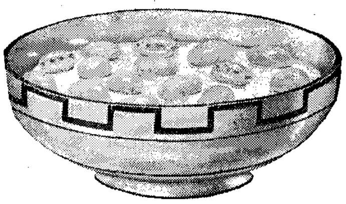
And you know that these grains have every food cell exploded, so digestion is easy and complete. These are Prof. Anderson's scientific foods—the best-cooked cereals in existence.

Do you think your young folks get enough of them, in view of these conditions?



Puffed Wheat, 12c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

CORN PUFFS 15c

For Summer Suppers

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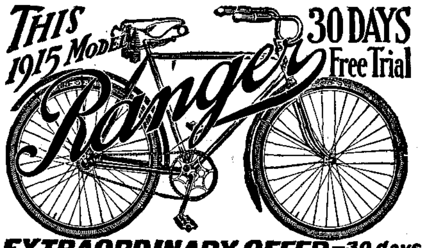

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The training of these dogs is very arduous, usually lasting about two months. Frequently, in spite of the long weeks of untiring labor on the part of the trainer, some of the animals are found to be unfitted for the great work before them, which necessitates choosing new dogs and beginning all over again. A Society for the Red Cross Dogs has been formed under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, to whom many sums have already been sent for the advancement of this worthy object. At the present time there are over 1,800 dogs in the field, while others are continually being trained. The most important and first thing to be learned is implicit and immediate obedience. When the master and his dog are walking side by side the animal must be watchful, so that his actions may exactly coincide with those of his master; if the latter stops abruptly in his walk the dog must stop just as suddenly; if the trainer runs, the dog keeps in perfect step, always ready at a given signal to lie down or to follow a scent to find a wounded soldier. Many hours are spent in jumping, for the dogs must leap great heights, carrying heavy weights in their mouths.

This training, plus dog intelligence, achieves remarkable results. So popular have the dogs become that efforts to raise funds for the further expansion of this service are rapidly being organized in Germany, on a large scale. Remarking on the way in which the dogs are employed to aid the Red-Cross men, Miss Buchenberger writes:

> It is wonderful how they find the soldiers. Madly, when once they have found the trail, they rush through the woods, jumping over hedges, unmindful of brambles or broken branches, intent upon the command to find the one in need. Then without barking—and this is of the most vital importance to both man and beast—the dog returns to his leader and together they once more hurry with all possible speed to where dead underbrush or overhanging rocks completely hide the waiting patient from ordinary eyes. The thought that help is near revives him in his great pain, and patiently he waits until once again he feels the cold muzzle prest against his face; then perhaps his strength relaxes and he knows no more until he finds himself in a lazaretto with a nurse ever ready to tend all his wants and who promises the eager questioner that soon he will be able to return to the front. Such a promise is the best of all tonics to our brave soldiers here.
>
> Another essential thing for the dogs to learn is that they may only take food from the hand of their master. No matter how hungry the animal may be, no matter how palatable the morsel may seem, a well-trained dog will inevitably turn his head slowly away and refuse the tempting bit. If his master should ever be assaulted by a stranger, the latter would find himself in a trice at the mercy of the faithful animal; no tricks of any kind will save him; but if he consents to follow quietly the dog will not injure him in any way. Should he, however, attempt to lead the animal astray by throwing him his coat or hat, he will find to his dismay that no Red-Cross dog can be so easily fooled; rather, he will be minus parts of his apparel and the dog will cling closer to him than ever. The devotion between the master and his dog

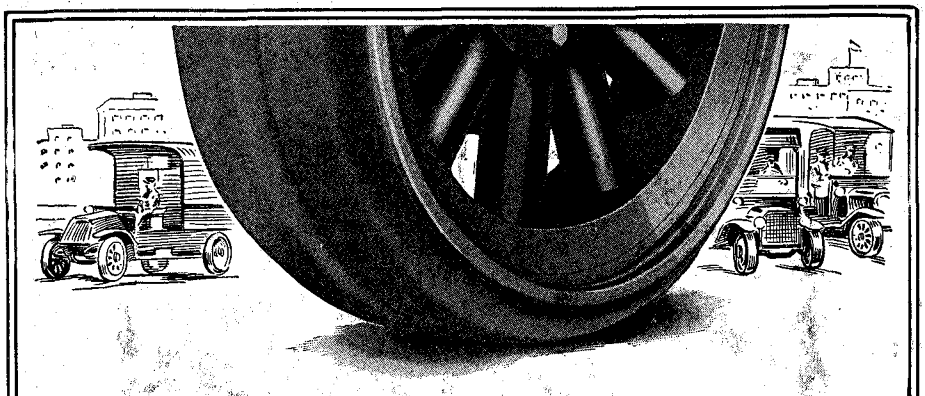
is unusually great. Sometimes it happens that the master falls and will be discovered by his own dog, who is returning from tracking a soldier. For a moment the animal seems uncertain what to do; then taking his master's cap in his mouth he carries it to one of the sentinels or comrades near by, rushing back immediately to remain as long as possible beside his fallen friend.

It seems almost impossible that dumb beasts can understand and obey so well, but they seem to realize that hundreds of lives depend upon them. The work that they accomplish is more than marvelous. Again and again come the reports of a life saved, and again and again a thankful parent blesses the Society that is sending these dogs into the field. It is a great work and one that can not be encouraged sufficiently.

THE TURK UNVEILED

WHAT a shock it is to find that we do not understand the Turk, and that we have all this long time been misjudging him! We were so sure of the accuracy of our mental impressions—gained partly from "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" and other "Arabian Nights," and partly from Pierre Loti. We could picture him with startling distinctness—in fez and baggy trousers—lounging at the coffee-house, puffing a narghile and playing chess; or lounging about his palace, with the full harem in attendance. Occasionally we saw him armed with a curved sword and an expression of unutterable ferocity, sneaking up behind an unsuspecting Armenian, only to fall prostrate in terror when he discovered the supposed Armenian to be a Westerner. He was to some of us a combination of indolence, cruelty, cunning, childlike naïveté, and vanity. And his wives we thought of as pretty, frivolous, imprisoned butterflies. It was difficult to imagine him at war, and many of us have wondered vaguely how it was that the Allies have found it so difficult to push him off the Gallipoli Peninsula into the waters of the Dardanelles, and to march on triumphantly into Constantinople. That perplexity and others are explained when we are given a true side-light on the Turkish character, as in a letter recently printed in the New York *Evening Post*. This letter, which sounds high praise of the Turk, is written by a British subject, Mr. Arthur P. Tully, manager of the Turkish offices of an English life-insurance company, and is addrest to his uncle, Mr. Stephen Farrelly, general manager of the American News Company, New York City. Mr. Tully writes, in part:

> As an Irishman and a British subject, I consider the fighting at the Dardanelles about the most terrible thing that could well happen, and I can only liken my mental attitude to that of a man who is forced to act as a witness to a duel between his brother and his own dearest and most intimate friend. Nothing could ever alter my feelings toward the Turkish people, for



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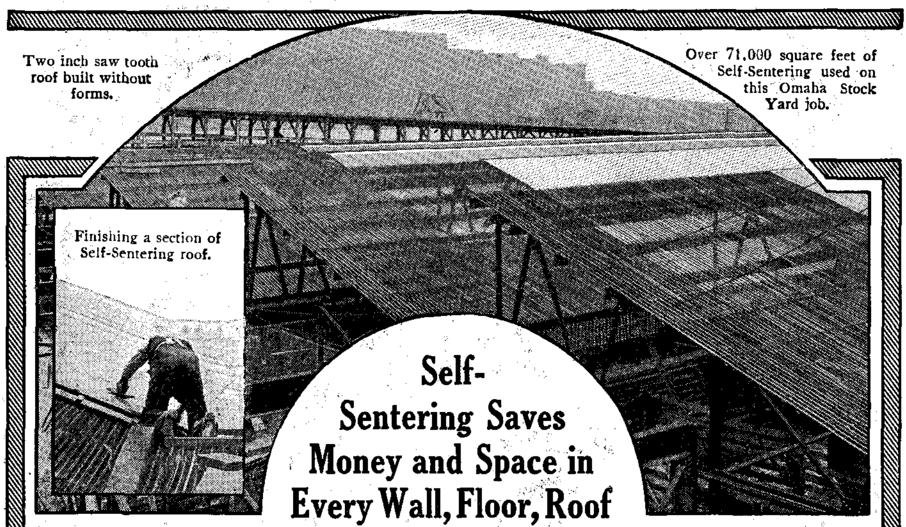
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In addition to these things there are shown copies of educational publications, works on art, flower-growing, gardening, history, biography, travel, theology, child-training, and medicine. There are also books for children and miscellaneous volumes covering various other subjects of interest. Beautiful book covers are a special feature of this part of the exhibit and another interesting item is the display of diplomas and medals awarded to Funk & Wagnalls Company for various exhibits at other International Expositions.

The Exhibit is to be found on the aisle known as Second Street, between Avenue C and Avenue D, in the Liberal Arts Palace.

By All Means Visit It

I know them too well ever to misunderstand them, and this war will demonstrate once and for all to the world at large that Turkey can act, in war as in peace, with a humanity and a tolerance that need fear comparison with none, and that to speak of the necessity of capitulations, foreign intervention, etc., etc., is the veriest farrago of nonsense ever invented.

I can not, of course, comment on anything connected with the causes of, or responsibilities for, the war, or Turkey's part therein (beyond repeating that Turkey and Turkish affairs have always been most sadly misunderstood, and a little more political sympathy in the past would have worked wonders), nor can I comment on the attitude of the press here and elsewhere, for, just as I could not in war-time discuss the political policy of Great Britain, so I could not criticize the Turks among whom I live, whose mental attitude I understand, and of whom I count so many as my friends. I can, therefore, only try to refer to some more of the current misconceptions which it is only right that I should do my best to dissipate.

There seems, to begin with, to be an impression abroad that the Turks as a race are so sick and tired of war in general, and so uninterested in this war in particular, that they would be only too glad to throw down their arms, surrender, and, generally speaking, get out on any terms. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Turkish soldier is second to none in bravery, discipline, and loyal obedience to orders, and the whole Turkish race is at the present moment incensed to the highest degree at the idea of their courage and patriotism being impugned in this respect. It is really not fair to them, and it is not war. Yet I can quite understand how those who know nothing of the Turks and take their impressions from the false traditions current, should be acting, in their own view, quite fairly in thinking and talking of the Turks as they do.

The difficulty is that it is practically impossible to force people to see facts and to realize that there is generally more than one aspect of every case. It is unfortunately a very British characteristic to be too optimistic and to minimize difficulties. If my memory is not at fault, it was General Buller who, before the Transvaal War, stated that it would take Great Britain a hundred thousand men to carry it through, and for having expressed this opinion he was recalled. Yet it took us between two hundred and three hundred thousand men.

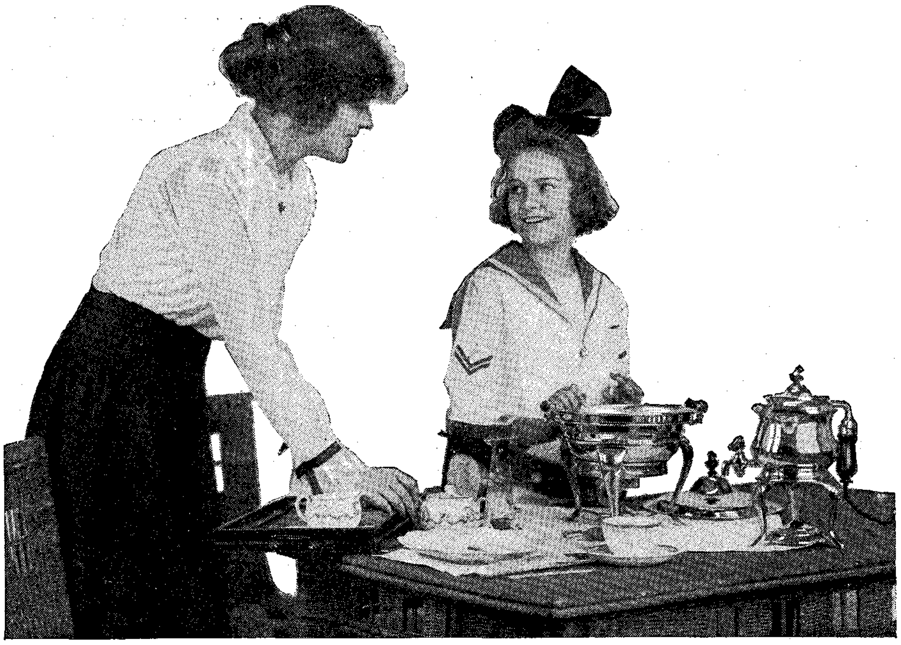
It is, therefore, of no possible utility for it to be thought in the present war that the Turkish troops are only waiting to be allowed to throw down their arms and surrender; they are not and never have been; and we, as a great and historic nation, should be prepared to allow the Turks to possess the same sentiments of patriotism, loyalty, and obedience to orders that we expect and find in our own countrymen. To act or think otherwise is, besides being a gratuitous insult to a brave and courteous foe, of no conceivable military or other utility.

The writer does not hesitate to admit that some years ago, under the old Hamidian régime, many of the popular beliefs as to the conditions in Turkey were justified, but that these were due to inherent qualities in the Turks themselves he denies. They were the result solely of the "terrible one-man Government then in force." Turkey had a long, hard journey to make, once they were out of the realm of tyranny, to reach the advanced stage of Western civilization; but they were ready to make the effort. That they have failed in any respect, Mr. Tully holds, is due far more to the lack of assistance and encouragement on the part of stronger nations than to any failure in themselves. He adds:

> If only the Powers had at the outset of the Constitutional régime in 1908 been willing to give up the capitulations and stand by in a friendly and helpful manner while Turkey put her house in order and developed her internal resources by the free control of her own taxation and commerce! It is, of course, always easy to prophesy after the event, but I do think that the efforts our various Ottoman associations, etc., so devotedly made in and out of Parliament to obtain a more sympathetic hearing for Turkey have been more than justified by the trend of events. If only we had had sufficient power and influence and had been able to exercise it in 1908 it is more than probable that the world at large would not now be at war, for, if the Balkan War had never taken place, it is quite conceivable that Austro-Servian relations might have taken quite another turn.
>
> The Turkish people, both men and women, are in no need of "education" and "liberation," in the sense in which these poor words are sometimes so misused. They only want a little sympathy, diplomatic courtesy, and leave to organize their own affairs free from foreign interference, and I personally feel sure that, after this war is over, they will at last be accorded this long-desired opportunity.
>
> The nations of Europe will have too many dead to mourn and too many frightful ravages to repair to be able to devote their old attention to Turkey, and therefore, in all probability, the latter, her hands at last freed, will be able to set her house in order and take that place among the independent nations of the world to which her history, her humanity, and tolerance, and the chivalrous characteristics of her people in all human justice entitle her.

Among other misconceptions, the writer hastens to correct any notion we may have that Constantinople is a city cowering down behind the tottering defense of the armies in the Dardanelles. As he says:

> Locally, matters are here much as usual. Severe precautions are naturally being taken against espionage, real or imaginary, and a few arrests have been made. The treatment accorded to those imprisoned has, however, been exceedingly good, and some of those concerned have afterward even express themselves as astonished (yet another breakdown of the "savage-Turk" theory). One can (I doubt whether this is the case in all countries) walk about freely, speaking one's own language and without the faintest trace of those "scowls and black looks" which I remember to have seen so frequently referred to by certain journalists of too fertile imaginations during the Balkan War. Food is, on the whole, cheap, and bread in particular is little above the normal price; but there has



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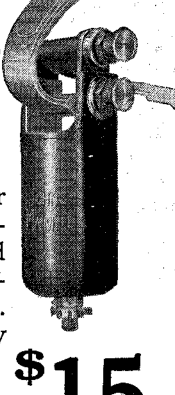

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been a substantial rise in such kinds of preserved provisions, etc., as used previously to be imported by sea—largely from France and England.

Our chief trouble is that life is somewhat dull, as, except for cinematographs and concerts, etc., given in aid of the Red Crescent and other objects of a kindred nature, there is really little to do. The Red Crescent Society, as also the Défense Nationale and the Association in Aid of the Families of Soldiers, are working miracles in their efforts to care for the wounded arriving from the Dardanelles, and in this connection it is especially worthy of note that Turkish ladies are taking a leading part in the collecting and organizing work, and cooperate in the most efficient way with the central organizations.

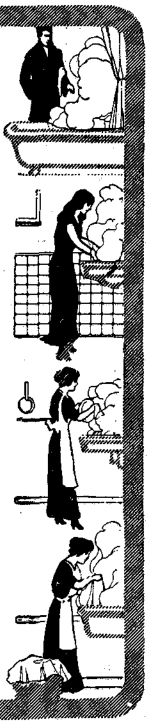
This will probably create yet another start of surprise to those who still have the old impression of the traditional Turkish woman. As a rule, the real in this world falls short of the ideal, but in this particular instance it is quite the reverse. To put it briefly, the educated Turkish lady is a lady in exactly the same sense of the word as in Europe or America, and the restrictions on her outward freedom in such matters as going in public unveiled, etc., have quite misled the majority of observers and writers on Turkey. In some respects—notably with regard to managing her own business affairs independently of any control on the part of her husband, her position is a good way ahead of that of her Western sisters, and many an American girl who clings fondly to the myth of the "secluded" and "tyrannized" Turkish wife would be astonished beyond measure did she but once get a glimpse of the real facts.

PEACE IN WAR'S MIDST

If consistency is the bane of little minds, it must be for the reason that they are the only ones who can not see how unnatural that dubious virtue is to man. We may build beautifully consistent columns to adorn our buildings, each of which is of exact proportions, but Nature will continue to turn out one-sided trees, whose trunks would bring the blush of shame to any self-respecting geometrical circle. And she continues, also, to turn out inconsistent human beings, who, as we are amusingly shown by a war-anecdote commented upon by the Philadelphia *Record*, can not remain consistent about even so enthralling a business as fighting. Says this paper:

> Among the incongruities of the present war the one reported from British Headquarters in France is not the most singular. The men in the British trenches have taken up gardening during their periods of relief from the front, and small plots of primroses and daffodils are growing, in some instances not more than 200 yards from the firing-line of the enemy. Even more extraordinary, however, is the case of a German *Landsturmer* who has set up a little shop in his dugout, where he follows his peaceful occupation of watchmaker, repairing the timepieces of his comrades and even keeping a little stock of watches on sale, "cheap and guaranteed for twenty years."

HOT WATER



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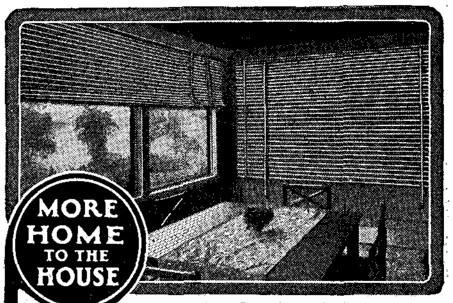

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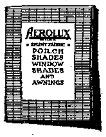

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A SECONDARY ARMY OF INVASION

THE primary army is, of course, down in the trenches, behind the batteries, or traveling at breakneck speed in motor-omnibuses along deep-rutted highways from one sector of the battle-line to the next. The secondary army, without which the former would be worthless, follows on behind. It is less daring, and practically immobile. Little is heard of it, but its work goes on constantly, at top speed. When it is considered that an army is in need of thousands of supplies of many different sorts, from pork sausage to mended auto-tires, many of them requiring experts at manufacturing or repairing, the importance of this secondary army of skilled artizans can be better appreciated. Behind the German line these supply-centers, or *Hauptpunkte*, are established with exceeding care and thoroughness. In some places a whole French town is converted into an army depot, supplying the line for perhaps several miles on either side. A writer for the New York *Herald* explains that one of the biggest problems of supply-centers is to furnish the necessary quota of fresh meat. The cattle, we learn, are driven in from Germany, and allowed to graze on the rich French fields on the way. By the time of their arrival, they are as sleek as the most critical butcher could desire. In one town the German authorities took over the buildings of a French slaughter-house, but soon found them too small. Especially was this true of the salting and pickling department. They therefore have had recourse to a novel expedient:

> In default of receptacles the army has requisitioned bath-tubs and similar inappropriate but useful vessels, and in them lie thousands of pounds of meat. A thousand pounds of *wurst* a day is prepared for the front, as well as many hundreds of pounds of beef, mutton, and pork.
>
> Within a hundred yards of the slaughter-house is the bakery, formerly a manufacturing establishment whose brick ovens have been found to lend themselves very well to the baking of 16,000 loaves of bread a day. Each loaf, composed of one-third of white flour and two-thirds rye flour, weighs 1,500 grams.
>
> Where the necessary railroad tracks did not exist they have been built, so that there is easy and efficient railway connection with these two plants that supply the two main food necessities of the army—meat and bread.
>
> Perhaps less important and vital, but more interesting, are the establishments where damaged artillery and guns are repaired and put into shape for use at the front again. In these plants also it has been found feasible to employ French

David Robinson

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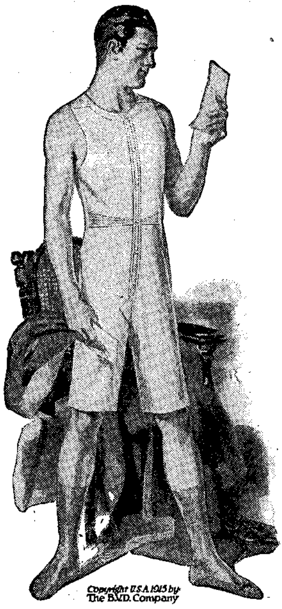
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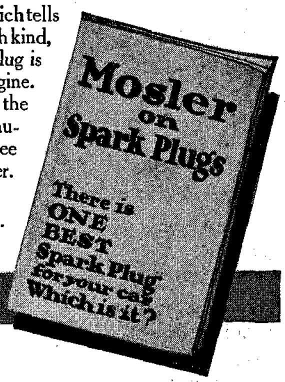
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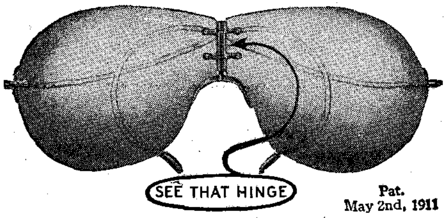

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civilians at many kinds of work, so that they may earn their livelihood, be independent, and not be a burden to the German authorities.

From all along the front there come to a former machine-shop the guns of all bores that have been put out of commission in the fighting. They come in with damages that in many cases are quite as freakish as the injuries sustained by the soldiers, and are repaired with quite as much ingenuity as are seemingly impossible disablements of the human body.

Nor are the worst damages always the result of the fire from the other side of the line. Thus there are guns that have been literally torn apart from the explosions of shells prematurely. The damages range from shattered and twisted wheels and riddled steel shields to worn-out bores and broken muzzles.

In a carpenter-shop French workmen, aided and superintended by Germans, remake the wheels. In another part machine guns are made whole, oftentimes by using the undamaged parts of two, three, or more weapons. In still another building new muzzles are molded and put on to undamaged trucks.

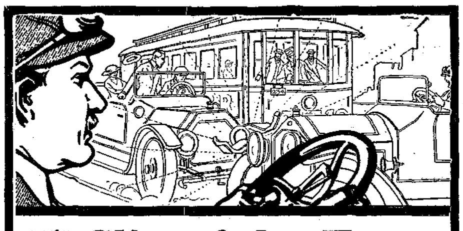
Here, also, are prepared the great hoops of wire that can be stretched in front of a trench in an emergency at a moment's notice, and can be made fast by stakes of steel that are screwed into the ground. Thus attackers whose artillery has demolished the usual entanglements of barbed wire can still be checked for a time at least.

Quantities of English cable wagons have been captured at one time or another. These wagons are nothing more than square wooden boxes mounted on a wheeler, from which telephone wire can be paid out. They have, however, been found to make excellent machine-gun ammunition wagons, and are turned to their new use by the simple expedient of being fitted with pigeon-hole compartments.

In conjunction with the machine-shop there are a shoe-shop and a leather-shop, where broken saddles are mended and where the straps for artillery wagons, rifles, and knapsacks are put into order. It is the exception rather than the rule that any piece of apparatus used at the front is damaged so badly that it can not be mended here or that it has to be sent back to Germany.

"Waste not, want not," is a proverb closely followed in these supply-centers. Evidence of this, of considerable interest to the visitor, is the "Junk-pile," more euphoniously termed *Sammelstelle*, without which the army depot of the German Army is incomplete. This is a collection, almost literally, of the sweepings of the battle-field, where are to be found, says the writer, every conceivable object, "from bits of rubber to broken bayonets and cartridge-shells." Further:

> The knapsack of every wounded soldier first or last finds its way to this big building, and there is subjected to the scrutiny of "junk experts." The cartridges that remain are laid to one side, to be reapportioned to some other fighter. The drinking-flasks or bottles are similarly weeded out, and the clothes that are still fit to wear are placed in piles according to their character.



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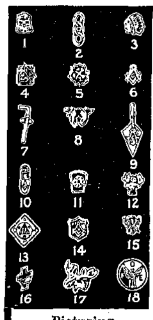

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>
> A spur of the railroad-track runs directly to the end of the *Sammelstelle* and carts away to Germany huge quantities of scrap that has every appearance of being worthless, but which later is to appear in newly manufactured form. Not one thing with any possible value is wasted.

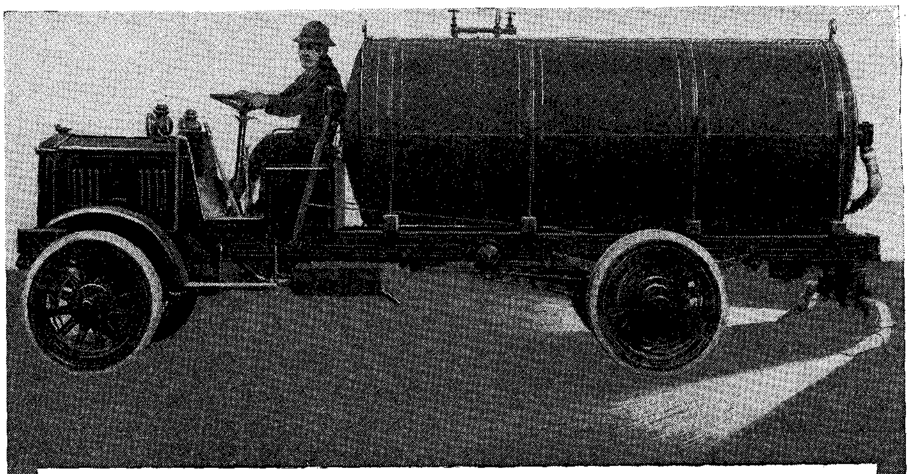
Naturally one great task that the supply center has to perform is to furnish hospital supplies to the surrounding field-hospitals. In this work, we read:

> Nurses prepare some eighteen thousand yards of bandages a day, which are shipped off to the front in compact packages. The establishment maintains fifteen mounted filtering-plants that are shifted from point to point along the front and prepare daily some ten thousand liters of water for the soldiers.
>
> There also are movable Roentgen-ray machines which can be taken to the front for use in desperate cases. Toxins and serums in little globules are on hand in great quantities, and the equipment of the plant is so complete that there are even cases of snow-goggles for the use of the soldiers on sunny days in winter.

BANKRUPT EDEN

THIRTY years in Manhattan are as a cycle in Cathay, and therefore there is justification in calling New York's Eden Musée a relic of the past. Three decades ago, when first its doors were opened, it held a proud place in the list of entertainments; for the last ten years it has been looked upon more or less smilingly by the true New Yorker. There are doubtless many thousands of Manhattanites, to say nothing of the inhabitants of the other boroughs, who have never been inside the doors. Of those who have seen the marvels within, probably the great majority, when they did go, went to accompany some out-of-town relative or friend. To the out-of-towner this treasury of living likenesses held an irresistible fascination. As the New York *Tribune* expresses it:

> *Rus in urbe.* That might well have been the inscription over the entrance of the Eden Musée, which has just closed its doors. For it was not, except on a few occasions, a place of amusement for New Yorkers, but for their provincial relatives. Aunt Sue and Cousin Mary Jane insisted upon going there bright and early, on the morning after their arrival, to stare at the crowned heads and celebrities, who stared back at them unwinking, and to confirm in the Chamber of Horrors their darkest suspicions of the wickedness of New York.
>
> There was that series of groups, with its



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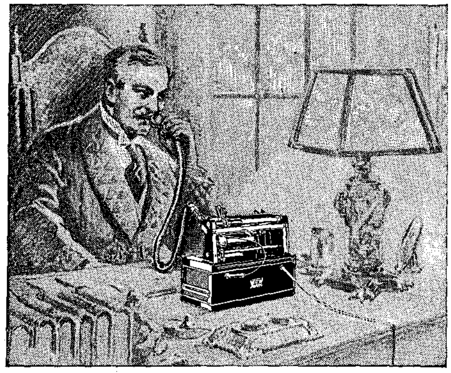

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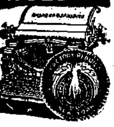

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profound moral lesson, of the young man who stole and committed murder for the sake of the siren in a Harlem flat. And Uncle Silas, the champion back home, played games of checkers with the automatic Ajeeb, and always lost, by heck! Then a living celebrity from abroad produced rabbits from a silk hat, and little American flags from Aunt Sue's handbag, and silver dollars from Nephew Rufus's nose, just like the gentleman at the strawberry festival of the Second Presbyterian Church, last June, only ever so much more so. It was an unforgetable experience.

It is not in the files of the New York newspapers, but in those of the country press, that we must look for the Eden Musée's place in the history of American amusements. For Aunt Sue and Cousin Mary Jane returned home and wrote pieces about this wonder-palace for their local papers, and the editor printed them with laudatory comment.

The living likeness is no longer popular in wax, alas, even in Ruralia. Enter the movie; exeunt the waxworks. When first that serpentine length of film crept snakily within its portals, the doom of Eden was pronounced. *The Tribune* continues:

> Another Latin text might have been written over the Musée's group of celebrities—*Sic transit gloria mundi*—for the management, under the constant clamor for admission of new celebrities, sat in historical judgment upon the term of temporary immortality of the older ones, cutting it short as their room was needed for later comers. One wonders who was consigned to oblivion to make room for Dewey, the most popular celebrity the Musée has ever exhibited. Joffre, French, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Hindenburg, Hötzendorff, Mackensen, now have no place where to show their waxen heads in the New World. They will appear before us in the movies, which, according to the management, have closed the Musée's doors. One wonders what will be the influence of the films upon the fortunes of Mme. Tussaud's and the Berlin Panopticum, the only waxworks now remaining.

A landmark has passed, and, appropriately, the metropolitan bard takes up his lyre to sing a dirge of passing. The following "paragraphicals" are by Don Marquis, the poet of *The Evening Sun:*

> Alas! and must the Eden go?
> So earthly glory dies!
> It was the greatest Moral Show e'er gladdened mortal eyes!
> Oh, molded heroes sleek and bland! Oh, waxen Grant or Blaine, hushed infants viewed you (hand in hand) nor dreamed that you could wane. But noons of grandeur sink in night; gone are the halcyon days when patrons fought to get a sight of Rutherford B. Hayes.
> What Sunday-schools have gathered round the chambers wherein wax bad men lie beanless on the ground beneath the headsman's ax!
> And brides would come a thousand miles, from Iowa's fertile plains or prairies where the Wabash smiles, to view the wax remains.
> What blushing sweethearts fond and true exchanged their love-vows where the latest murderer was on view, strapped in the deadly chair! What waxen angels

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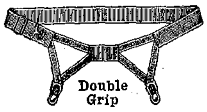

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spread their wings! What waxen grief and strife! What waxen snakes with waxen stings as natural as life! Before the dying huntsman's eyes and clockwork chest and ears what hardened hearts have broke in sighs and melted into tears! How many a villain came to scoff, back in our grandsires' day, and saw some wretch's taking-off . . . and then went out to prey!

Must we write "Finis" on the page? What new show can we find to gladden so the heart of age, or feed the infant mind?

Test of Faith.—SHE—" Do you believe in church lotteries? "

HE—" Well, I was married in church."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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Canada's new national highway—the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—opened for through passenger traffic only last summer, runs far to the north of all other transcontinental lines, insuring cool, comfortable travel for Exposition tourists even in the height of the summer season.

This Canadian railway takes you over new trails, through Alpine wonderlands, bristling with unconquered peaks, and thick forests that have not been despoiled by the axe of the lumberman.

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The Grand Trunk Pacific is reached from the United States by several gateways. A pleasant sail across the Great Lakes to Fort William and thence by rail to Winnipeg is one of the most popular ways. Passengers from the Eastern States can pass through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, via Montreal, Ottawa, the Algonquin Provincial Park and North Bay to Winnipeg, while from Chicago and the whole of the middle West a variety of routes are available by way of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific extends from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, a distance of 1,746 miles.

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The Cascade Range is next pierced, and soon the traveller feels the soft winds of the Pacific as they sweep over the island-studded harbour of Prince Rupert.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has a fleet of oil-burning steamships which give sailings three times a week between Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle; and provide excellent connections with all Pacific Coast points including the Exposition States. Northward from Prince Rupert service is provided to Alaska. Prince Rupert's northerly situation makes it the natural gateway to Alaska. For full particulars write to J. D. McDonald, 917 Merchants Loan and Trust Bldg., Chicago; Frank P. Dwyer, 290 Broadway, New York; E. H. Boynton, 256 Washington St., Boston; A. B. Chown, 507 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.; G. T. Bell, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal, or W. P. Hinton, Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE YIELDS OF STANDARD RAILS

IN the recent rise in prices for many stocks, little attention was paid to standard rail issues. They have been selling at prices to net purchasers about 6 per cent. on the investment. In market movements for some weeks, however, they have had practically no part. One reason assigned for this is that the railroads "can not take war-orders," but it has been pointed out that war-orders given to industrial concerns bring business to railroads. *The Wall Street Journal* has compiled a table showing for standard railroads estimated earnings on the par value of the stock for the year ending June 30 next, and along with these figures the rates of dividends paid on the par, the closing prices for Saturday, June 12, the yields on the closing prices, and the amounts of earnings on closing prices, as follows:

	Earn. on Par	*Rate Paid on Par*	*Closing Price Sat.*	*Yield on Price*	*Earn. on Price*
Atchison	9.0%	6%	101⅝	5.90%	8.85%
Atl. Coast L.	6.8	5	105*	4.76	6.47
Balt. & Ohio	5.0	5	76⅜	6.54	6.54
Can. Pacific	10.5	10	153¼	6.52	6.85
Ches. & Ohio	4.0	..	38¾	....	10.33
C.M.& S.Paul	2.7	5	92¼	5.42	2.92
Del. & Hud.	11.5	9	147*	6.12	7.82
D. & R. G.pfd	2.0	0	12*	....	16.6
Gt. Northern	8.5	7	119½	5.86	7.11
Ill. Central	6.7	5	108½	4.60	6.17
North. Pac.	7.4	7	107⅜	6.52	6.89
Lehigh Valley	12.0	10	145⅛	6.89	8.27
Louis. & Nash	5.5	5	118¼	4.23	4.65
N. Y. Central	5.5	5	89	5.62	6.18
New Haven	1.0	..	65¼	....	1.53
Norfolk & West.	8.3	6	103¼	5.81	8.04
Pennsylvania	7.0	6	107	5.60	6.54
Reading	7.1	8	146½	5.46	4.84
Union Pacific	11.0	0	129¼	6.20	8.51
South. Pacific	7.0	6	88¾	6.76	7.89
So. Rwy. pf	1.6	0	51	....	3.14

* Bid

Among comments made on these figures are several interesting ones. For example, the particularly poor showing of the St. Paul road must be judged in connection with the company's "other income," as to which no information is yet available, but which "varies widely from year to year." In the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the estimate of 4 per cent. earned on the stock does not necessarily point to dividends, inasmuch as these earnings include the appropriations from income for additions and betterments which have become compulsory under the company's agreement with its note-holders. The writer estimates that the Chesapeake & Ohio has for the present ceased to pay dividends. As to some other roads, the following comments are made:

"Great Northern's earnings must be reckoned upon $250,000,000 of capital stock this year, as against $230,000,000 last year.

"New York Central has increased its net earnings remarkably in recent months, as far as comparison with last year is concerned. The estimate given, 5.5% on stock, represents the rate of earnings for the past twelve months. It is too much to expect that this road will continue to gain in net earnings at the rate at which it has been gaining recently, but with only fairly good business for the remainder of the calendar year the road may reasonably be expected to earn 7 per cent. on its stock in that period.

"Reading's earnings on stock are exclusive of any additions and betterments which, in the monthly reports, may have been included in operating expenses. Last year such appropriations amounted to more than $2,000,000. They are not likely to be as much this year. Whatever they are, they will doubtless bring the actual earnings on the common stock up to something more than the 7.1 per cent. used above. Also, the company may resort to an extra dividend from the Reading Iron Company at the close of the year.

"Canadian Pacific is set down here as earning 10.5 per cent. on stock, tho there are substantial grounds for believing that the actual showing will be better than that. This company's income from steamships, sales of land, and interest on proceeds of land sales, hotels, and other non-transportation sources is an important part of its total income. Owing to conditions in Canada and in international trade brought about by the war the other income of previous years furnishes no reliable guide to what that account has yielded this year. The transportation earnings are reported monthly and are much behind those of the previous year."

TRADE CONDITIONS WITH ITALY IN THE WAR

The change of Italy from what the New York *Times Annalist* calls "the position of a watchful observer to that of an active participant in the great struggle" brought into our foreign trade new and important complications. One of these came from the fact that an indirect trade with Germany, that was carried on largely through Italy necessarily came to an end. The writer points out the curious fact that returns of our foreign commerce before the outbreak of war when compared with those for the subsequent period "show little difference in the ratio of total trade with the belligerents to our total trade with the world." As a matter of fact, that ratio declined only slightly—from 48.8 per cent. to 47.3 per cent. So trifling was this loss that it gives on its face no indication whatever of the great trade upheaval that really occurred. It is only when the returns are examined in detail that the remarkable change is made to appear. Following are comments on the subject:

"As showing the extent of our trade with the nations now at war, in the last year of peace, the following figures, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, are presented:

Country	*Imports from*	*Ratio to Our Total Imports*	*Exports to*	*Ratio to Our Total Exports*
Austria-Hungary	$20,110,834	1.1	$22,718,258	0.9
Belgium	41,035,532	2.2	61,219,895	2.6
France	14,446,252	7.4	159,818,924	6.8
Germany	189,919,136	10.0	344,794,276	14.5
Italy	56,407,671	2.9	74,235,012	3.1
*Russia	23,320,157	1.2	31,303,149	1.3
Servia and Montenegro	1,949,835	0.1	9,462	....
*Turkey	20,843,077	1.1	3,328,519	0.1
United Kingdom	293,661,304	15.5	594,271,863	25.1
All European belligerents	$788,693,798	41.7	$1,291,699,358	54.6

Total imports of United States.................$1,893,925,657
Total exports of United States.................2,364,579,148

*Including their Asiatic possessions.

"Relatively the greatest change in our trade with these countries, taking them together, has been in imports. As they turned suddenly from productive activity to the work of destruction, and also, in some cases, because they were so hemmed in as to make shipments to the United States extremely hazardous, if not impossible, the volume of imports dropt greatly, and in relation to our total imports the loss was even more pronounced. In the last complete fiscal year, our imports from them amounted to 41.7 per cent. of the total; in the eight months ended March 31, last, it was only 32.4 per cent.

"Save for Italy and the United Kingdom, every country in the list shows a decrease in the ratio. It is in the imports from Germany that the greatest loss is seen, however. In the last fiscal year we bought from that country goods to the value of almost $190,000,000, while in the eight months from the first of last August to the end of March such purchases were at the rate of only $100,000,000 a year. Even this must be substantially reduced when the returns for the entire year are in, for the greater part of the $66,000,000 entered in the period was in the opening months of the war. Direct trade with Germany and her allies has practically ceased.

"With a large part of France invaded—a particularly active industrial part, too—it was natural that our imports from that source should be very materially reduced, both relatively and actually. The relative loss amounted to 2.5 points. Assuming that imports from that country were to continue at the same rate as they have been coming in during the last eight months, the end of the fiscal year would find a decrease in the volume amounting to from 40 to 45 per cent.

"Some more striking changes are found in the export figures. While the imports have been declining, our export trade with the belligerents, considered as a whole, has increased, both actually and relatively, in the war-period. It is true that exports to Austria dropt to almost nothing—for the first eight months of the war they totaled under $3,000—and to Germany the total reached less than $14,000,000 against $344,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, last, but these losses have been more than offset by the gains in other directions. Belgium, alone of the Allies, shows a big decrease, but that is to be expected in view of the fact that for a considerable part of the time much of her territory has been occupied by the Germans, and her industrial life in a state of paralysis. With Russia we have about held our own, actually and relatively, which, considering the difficulties in the way of communication, is a very good showing, indeed.

"The greater part of our enormous sales have been to France and the United Kingdom. The ratio of our exports to the former in the war-period was 12.3 per cent., against only 6.8 per cent. in the last fiscal year, and this increase was made in the face of a remarkable rise in the volume of exports as well. The actual figures show that French purchases in the United States were greater by $59,000,000 in the eight months than they were in the complete previous fiscal year. To the United Kingdom, which, as in normal times, is still our biggest customer, we sold $596,000,000 worth of goods in the eight months, against $594,000,000 in the full year under discussion. These figures are given in detail in the following table, showing our trade with all the European belligerent nations from the outbreak of war to the end of March:

	August 1, 1914-March 31, 1915			
Country	*Imports*	*Ratio to Total Imports of U.S.*	*Exports*	*Ratio to Total Exports of U.S.*
Austria-Hungary	$7,135,148	0.7	$2,700	....
Belgium	5,445,534	0.5	10,470,027	0.6
France	51,713,246	4.9	218,897,914	12.3
Germany	66,650,440	6.3	13,876,046	0.8
Italy	33,516,914	3.2	134,549,672	7.6
*Russia	1,485 089	0.1	22,357,595	1.3
Servia and Montenegro	374,216	....	60,121	....
*Turkey	9,922,508	0.9	580,302	....
United Kingdom	164,983,921	15.7	596,097,862	33.5
All European belligerents	$341,227,016	32.4	$996,892,239	56.1

Total imports of United States $1,053,976,352

Total exports of United States 1,776,828,922

*Including their Asiatic possessions.

"It is on our trade with Italy that the

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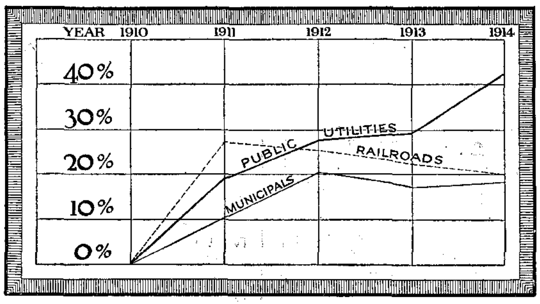

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most interest centers at the moment, however, because of the changes in trade relations which are likely to result from her entry into the war. The statistics show that in the last fiscal year we imported from Italy $56,000,000 worth of goods, which represented 2.9 per cent. of our total import trade. Exports to Italy were substantially larger, amounting to over $74,000,000, or 3.1 per cent. of the total export trade. Mark the changes brought about by war. In the first eight months of the war, imports from Italy were at the rate of nearly $50,000,000 a year, which was a comparatively slight decrease, and relatively they gained, because the import trade with other countries fell at a much more rapid rate. But it is in exports the chief interest is found. Against $74,000,000 for the last complete fiscal year, Italy took in the eight months of war nearly $135,000,000, and the ratio to the total export trade of this country rose from 3.1 to 7.6 per cent., all despite the fact that throughout this period Italy was a neutral country.

"It is definitely known that a large part of Italy's takings of copper went to Germany and Austria, tho here again it cannot be said just how much of the metal crossed the Italian border after it entered that country. At any rate, the demand for copper was so great as to increase our exports to her from 30,935,485 pounds in the eight months ended with March 31, 1914, to 70,345,140 pounds in the like period of this year. The value of these exports did not, however, increase so much as the quantity, which is explained by the fact that much of the metal went out when lower prices were prevailing several months ago.

"Despite the great slump in the price of raw cotton, Italy's takings from the United States in the eight months of war were valued at $38,700,000, against $26,400,000 in the same period a year before, but exports of 905,486 bales were made, against only 396,182 bales in the eight months of peace. The value of Italy's takings of cotton from this country in the eight months was over $4,000,000 greater than it had been in the previous complete fiscal year. It is probable that a very large part of this commodity, too, went to Germany and her chief ally.

"If, as has been generally supposed, so much of Italy's imports from the United States have been going to Germany and her allies, the closing of that channel will react adversely upon manufacturers and producers in this country to some extent, 'tho that indirect trade had already been greatly reduced by the embargo which went into effect some time ago. Against this, however, must be placed the opportunities to supply Italy with such articles as she has been buying from Austria and Germany, as well as with the munitions and other things which a nation at war must have, and pay well for."

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WERE RIGHT ON THE GROUND

6%

The rich Northwest agricultural land securing our mortgages is worth more now than ever before. Most other investments have been lowered in value by the war. Our 6% Farm Mortgages are safe and sure at all times. Our customers have never had a loss on our securities during our 31 years in business. Write today for Booklet "A". Also list of offerings.

E. J. Lander & Co.
Est. 1883. Grand Forks, N.D.
Capital and Surplus, $400,000
E J L Co

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Narrow Path.—Eph Stebbins became intoxicated Saturday evening and tried to drive his yoke of steers into the post-office, but failed on account of the door being too narrow. There have been many other complaints recently on account of the narrowness of the door at the post-office.—*Hamburg (Pa.) Item.*

Intramural Wants.—"Classified ads" from *The New Era*, published by the convicts in the Federal prison:

WANTED—Man with wooden leg to mash potatoes. Apply John Newenhaus.
BARTER and Exchange—One-half dozen oyster-forks for a large gravy ladle.
EXCHANGE—Will exchange a comparatively new outing-suit for a pocket-comb. Hi Number.
FOR SALE—A winter suit, or will exchange for incubator that will hatch. See Savage, print-shop.
WANTED to Trade—A 21-jeweled Elgin watch for a 200-year calendar. New Comer.
FOR INVESTMENT—The interest accruing on $1.28, now in the chief clerk's office. G. Notgotmuch.
FOR RENT—Small, inconspicuous place in the outside world; no monetary consideration; will feel sufficiently recompensed, however, if upon my release I find it improved.

—*Kansas City Star.*

Yankee Fodder.—Senator Hoar used to tell with glee of a Southerner just home from New England who said to his friend, "You know those little white round beans?"

"Yes," replied the friend, "the kind we feed to our horses?"

"The very same. Well, do you know, sir, that in Boston the enlightened citizens take those little white round beans, boil them for three or four hours, mix them with molasses and I know not what other ingredients, bake them, and then—what do you suppose they do with the beans?"

"They ——"

"They eat 'em, sir," interrupted the first Southerner impressively; "bless me, sir, they eat 'em!"—*Christian Register.*

An Antipodean Strike-Out.—From the Sydney, Australia, *Herald*, the following sporting item is clipt:

There was a dramatic conclusion to the baseball match, America *vs.* Australia, played at the Agricultural Show Ground on Saturday afternoon as an item on the program of the Police and Firemen's Patriotic Carnival. In America's second innings a player deflected a fast ball straight for the densest portion of the crowd, and a scream was heard. The ambulance men rushed to the spot, and found that a woman had been struck on the head by the ball, but was not seriously injured.

Without waiting to see if any damage had been done, the players procured another ball and continued the game as if nothing had happened. A few moments later this ball was also deflected to the upper story of the pavilion, striking a man on the shoulder.

Mr. Flowers, the Minister for Health, who was present, rushed out on to the ground, and called out, "Stop this silly game!"

The players promptly obeyed his orders, and play ceased.

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Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

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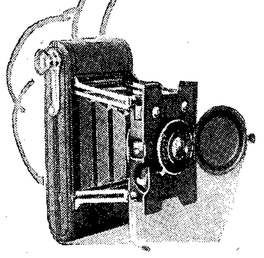

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"Thousands of sermons will grow out of this seed, and many a hard-pushed minister who has not sunk to borrowing the brains of other men, will bless Dr. Parker for thoughts that stir his own mind and set it in motion for preaching," said Dr. Marcus Dods concerning this splendid work by Dr. Parker. Once in a while overcrowded conditions in our stock-room make it necessary to sacrifice something, and so we have decided to close out the remaining 87 copies of Parker's Pulpit Bible at $10 instead of the regular catalog price of $15 (see F.&W. catalog).

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Parker's Pulpit Bible is a regular quarto-sized Bible such as is ordinarily used in the pulpit. Its type-page is so arranged that the regular text of the Scriptures runs in two columns of large type down the centre of each page, and on the outside of each of these columns two others of smaller, solid type present Dr. Parker's notes, plans, ideas, comments, etc. Each note is printed immediately alongside of the text to which it refers. This book therefore serves every purpose to which the Bible is ordinarily put, while in addition Dr. Parker's sermonic notes make it a compact commentary of immeasurable value.

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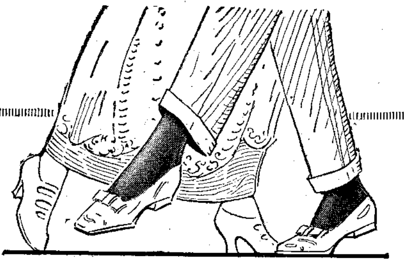

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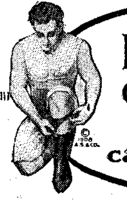

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Double Trouble.—"Mein Gott, it iss too much? Ain't it enough dot I fight for der Vaterland? Now der Emperor says we should marry before leaving for der front."—*Life.*

Bumptious Prince.—Prince Herbert Bismarck at a royal reception bumped roughly against an Italian prelate, who looked at him indignantly.

"You evidently don't know who I am," said the prince, haughtily. "I am Herbert Bismarck."

"Oh," answered the prelate, "if that doesn't amount to an apology, it is certainly a perfect explanation."—*Christian Register.*

A Quick Diagnosis.—A youthful physician had been summoned as a witness in a case which depended on technical evidence, and opposing counsel in cross-examination asked several sarcastic questions about the knowledge and skill of so young a doctor.

"Are you," he asked, "entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?"

"Yes."

"Then I should like to ask your opinion of a hypothetical case. Were my learned friend, Mr. Banks, and myself to bang our heads together, should we get concussion of the brain?"

"Mr. Banks might."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

"Love's Labor's Lost."—Luke had been sent to the store with the mule and wagon. What happened is told in Luke's end of the conversation over the telephone from the store.

"Gimme seb'n-'leben.

"Gimme dat number quick, please 'm.

"Dis yer's Luke, suh.

"Dis yer's Luke, I say, suh.

"I tuk de wagon to de sto' fo' dat truck.

"Yas, suh, I'm at de sto'.

"Dat mule, she balk, suh.

"She's balkin' in de big road, near de sto'.

"No, suh, she ain' move.

"No, suh, I don' think she's gwine move.

"Yas, suh, I beat 'er.

"I did beat 'er good.

"She jes' r'ar a li'l bit, suh.

"Yas, suh, she kick, too.

"She jes' bus' de whiffletree li'l bit, suh.

"No, suh, dat mule won't lead.

"Yas, suh, I tried it.

"No, suh, jes' bit *at* me.

"No, suh, I ain't tickle de laigs.

"I tickle um las' year, suh, once.

"Yas, suh, we twis' 'er tail.

"No, suh, I ain' done it.

"Who done it?

"I t'ink he's li'l travelin' man f'um Boston, suh. He twis' 'er tail.

"*Yas, suh! She sho' did!*

"Right spang in de face, suh.

"Dey's got 'im at de sto'.

"Dey say he's comin' to, suh.

"I don' know—he do look mighty sleepy to me, suh.

"Yas, suh, we tried dat.

"Yas, suh, we built a fire under 'er.

"No, suh, dat ain' make 'er go.

"She jes' move up li'l bit, suh.

"Yas, suh, de wagon bu'n right up. Dat's whut I'm telephonin' yu 'bout—to ast yu please sen' a wagon to hitch up to dis yer mule. She ain' gwine budge lessen she's hitched up. Good-by, suh."—*New York Evening Post.*

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Bran breeds happiness. It is Nature's laxative, an internal cleanser.

Make it inviting—make it a habit. Serve it hidden in a morning dainty which everybody likes. That means in Pettijohn's—a soft wheat flaked. This delicacy hides 25% of bran.

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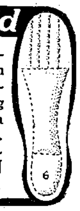

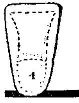

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

June 9.—The Allies capture Neuville-St. Vaast, near Arras, taking, by report, a quantity of arms, ammunition, and other supplies.

June 12.—The French report the capture of an important ridge near Souchez, north of Arras, with a railway station.

June 13.—Belgian troops cross to the east bank of the Yser and fortify their position. The Germans recover the town of Souchez.

June 15.—French aircraft bombard Karlsruhe, killing and wounding over 200 persons.

June 16.—In retaliation for the French raid on Karlsruhe, *Zeppelins* raid the British coast, killing 16 and injuring 40. It is learned that 25 lives were lost in the raid of June 6.

Serious fighting recommences in Belgium and the north of France, in which the British gain a mile of German trenches, but are forced back by savage counter-attacks.

IN THE SOUTH

June 9.—The Italians take Monfalcone, within sight of Trieste.

June 11.—The Italians consolidate their position at Gradisca.

June 12.—On the Trentino front the Italian forces reach Rovereto and Mori. Austrian reenforcements arrive along the whole southern front.

Italian aviators, according to reports from Rome, totally destroy an arsenal at Pola, the Austrian naval base.

June 13.—The Italians bombard the many defenses of St. Goritz, and cut the railway communications north and south of the city.

June 14.—Moderate Italian advances cover the thorough consolidation of all gains in the Trentino and to the east.

It is announced that the Italian fleet has the Austrian naval forces securely bottled in separate ports in the Adriatic.

IN THE EAST

June 9.—The German invaders of Poland from northernmost East Prussia are forced back along the Baltic from their advanced position above Libau. In Galicia the Russians advance to the protection of Lemberg.

June 10.—The Germans in Galicia are driven back across the Dniester River in their attempt to reach Lemberg.

The Allies capture two more Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula, both heights of land of considerable advantage. Petrograd reports that the Russians now occupy the whole region of the Caucasus between Lake Van and Ourza, following the annihilation of a Turkish corps in the sanjak of Moush. A Turkish offensive in the province of Azerbaijan ends disastrously.

June 12.—Petrograd announces that 15,000 prisoners are taken in three days of fighting on the Dniester River, in Galicia.

June 13.—The Austro-German forces attacking Lemberg capture Mosciska, in Galicia.

June 14.—News is first received of the sinking of the British predreadnought *Agamemnon* in the Dardanelles during the last few days of May, probably

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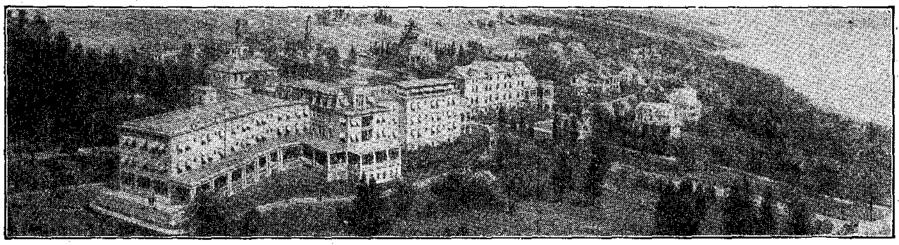

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in the same attack in which the *Triumph* and *Majestic* were lost. England denies the loss.

June 16.—Vienna claims that in the first fifteen days of June, while the Austro-German forces were advancing on Lemberg, 122,408 Russian prisoners were taken, with 53 cannon and nearly 200 machine guns. The three armies under Generals Mackensen, Linsinger, and Pflanzer, widely separated at first, are said to be in conjunction at present. The Russians are hampered by lack of ammunition.

GENERAL

June 10.—London publishes figures showing a large shipping loss suffered by the Scandinavian countries as a result of the war. Norway's loss is 15 torpedoed and 12 sunk by mines; Sweden has lost 6 vessels by torpedo and 18 by mines; while Denmark suffered 4 torpedoed and 10 struck by mines.

June 14.—Throughout all Greece, save in Macedonia, elections result in the return of Premier Venizelos to power, strengthening the war party.

June 15.—The final blockade is imposed in Holland on all goods shipped from Germany or Austria to this country.

Prime Minister Asquith announces to the House of Commons that England's expenses in the war are now $15,000,000 a day. A credit of $1,250,000,000 is asked for.

London reports that 13,547 officers and men of the British Navy have been killed, wounded, or reported missing, from the beginning of the war to May 31. The total killed is 8,245.

MEXICO

June 10.—Six hundred Yaqui Indians surround German and American colonists in the Yaqui Valley. The whites are well armed and are supported by 150 troops sent to their aid by Governor Maytoreno.

June 12.—By way of answer to President Wilson's note of June 2, General Carranza sends an open announcement to Washington that he intends establishing a new government in Mexico City, and that he is calling upon all factions to unite with him. It is reported that General Villa again proposes to unite with the Carranza faction and establish a permanent government. He sends a personal envoy to President Wilson.

June 16.—Marines and bluejackets to the

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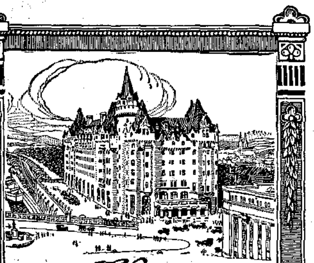

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number of 600 are ordered to Mexico, to relieve the Americans in the Yaqui Valley, in case Governor Maytoreno does not act in time.

DOMESTIC

June 10.—We receive a communication from Germany in which it is asserted, anent the sinking of the *William P. Frye*, that the treaty of 1828 between Germany and this country gives Germany the right to sink neutral American vessels carrying contraband.

June 11.—Twenty-one nations are notified that changes must be made in treaties existing between them and the United States to allow for the provisions of the Seamen's Law.

June 12.—Dr. Dernburg, supposedly unofficial representative of the Kaiser, sails for Europe under special safe conducts.

June 14.—A general street-car strike in Chicago ties up both surface and elevated lines and practically cripples business.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. K. E.," Roselle, N. J.—"Which is correct—'The officers of the Association shall be the officers of the Executive Committee *in their several capacity*,' or '*capacities*'? Of course, 'their' and 'capacities' are plural and would naturally be used together, but would the singular be allowed on the ground of the singular thought and the distributive force of the word 'several'?"

We know of no rule in grammar which we can cite to defend the form "in their several capacity." The whole idea is plural in thought and should be expressed in plural form; the very word *several* emphasizes this. Say "The *officers* . . . in *their* several *capacities*."

"A. W. S.," Pittsfield, Mass.—"Who was the author and what is the correct rendering of the following—'A little nonsense now and then is cherished by the wisest men'?"

The words you mention are anonymous, and are recorded by Hoyt's "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" as follows:

> "A little nonsense now and then
> Is relished by the wisest men."

"E. A. G.," New York.—"*The* Dallas (*Dalz*) is a small town on the Columbia River about eighty miles above Portland, Ore. Can you tell me what the name means, if anything, or what it is derived from?"

Dalles or *The Dalles* is undoubtedly from the French word *dalles*, applied, originally by French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, to rapids where the rivers are compressed into narrow trough-like channels. The town is situated near the rapids that obstruct the navigation of the Columbia River at this point.

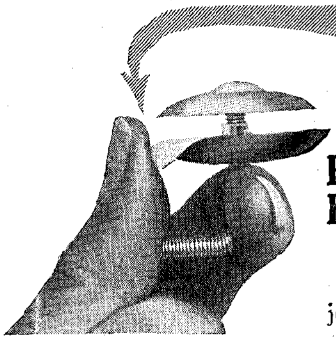
"G. B.," Concordia, Kan.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of *Oklahoma*."

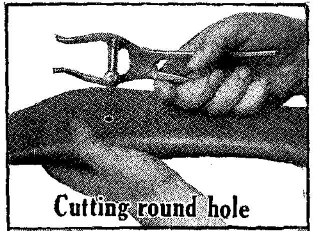
Oklahoma is pronounced *ō″kla-hō′ma—ō* as in *gō; a* as *a* in *final; ō* as in *gō;* and *a* as *a* in *final*.

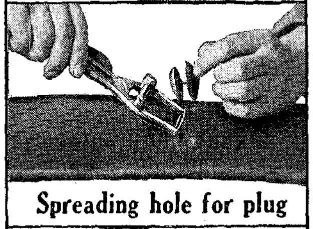
"R. H. L.," Boston, Mass.—"Why does '*the* mother' differ from '*that* mother' in regard to using 's' after 'Smith' in the following sentences? '*The* mother of John Smith is a fine woman'; '*That* mother of John Smith's is a fine woman.'"

Dr. Fernald in his "Working Grammar of the English Language," pages 42 and 43, says: "*A double possessive*—Sometimes the form in 's is combined with the form *of*, making a double possessive. Thus we say 'That check *of Thompson's*, where 'That *Thompson's* check' would be awkward, and 'That check *of Thompson*' would seem rather flat. We prefer the *possessive* at the end of the phrase, even tho it combines two forms, and this mode of expression has become an accepted English idiom."

Feather-edge Makes Cutting of Tube Impossible




Cutting round hole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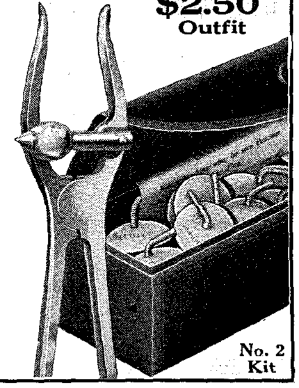
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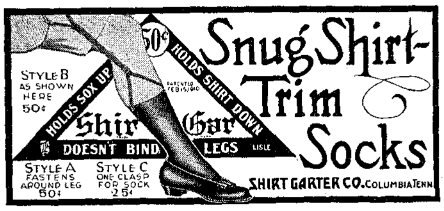
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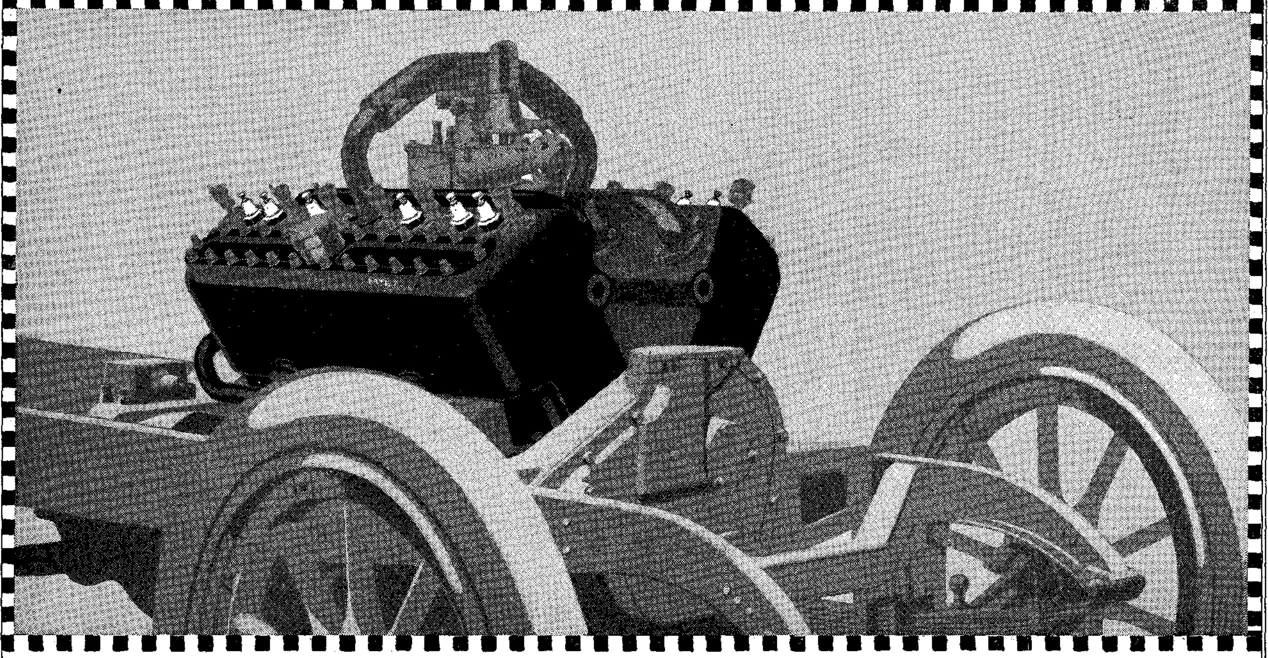

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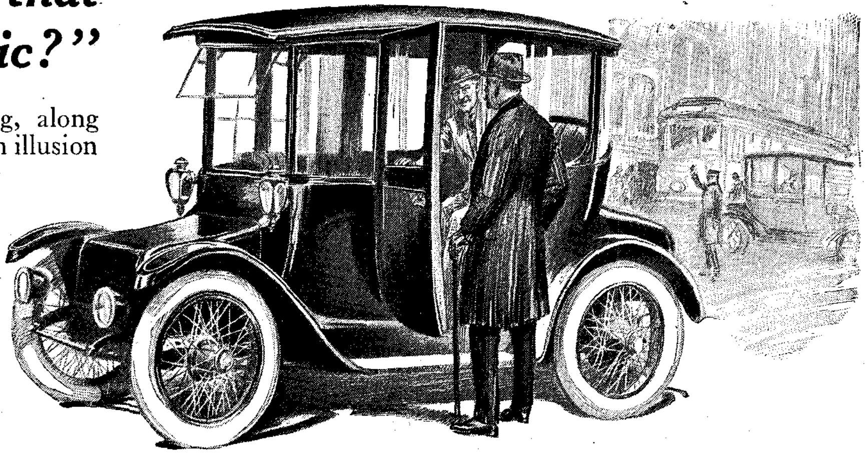
"Why, Judge, how is it that you are driving an Electric?"



"Now look here, Doctor, you are suffering, along with many other really intelligent men, from an illusion which I shall endeavor to dispel before it becomes incurable."

"All right," laughed the physician, "for the once, you may be the doctor and I shall be the judge."

"Well then, first of all, Doctor, tell me, does this machine look like a woman's car?"

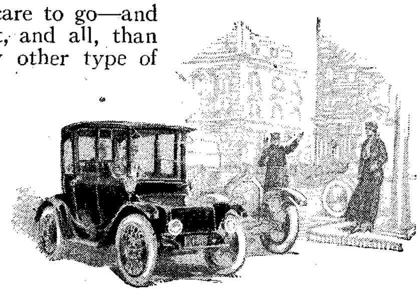
"No, Judge, I can't say that it does. It is certainly as smart and snappy in appearance as any automobile I've ever seen."

"Jump in and I'll drive you out to the Club for luncheon and I'll just wager you the luncheon for two that one ride in the Detroit will make you an electric enthusiast and that you'll be driving one yourself in a week."

While the Judge guided the car through the crowded streets with the greatest ease, he gave the Doctor many interesting facts.

"It's true, Doctor, that the Electric—because of its wonderful convenience and ease of operation—has long been considered a woman's car. But why should not a man avail himself of the same travel independence? As a matter of fact the electric is becoming recognized as a man's car—and the busier the man, the more need he has for an electric. It wasn't until the family went South last winter on a touring trip in the big gas car that I really became acquainted with the beauties of electric motoring."

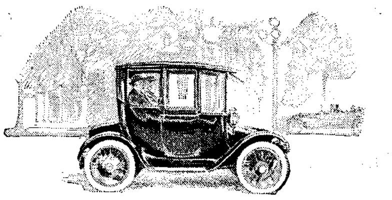
"Left alone in town with the Detroit Electric, I thought I'd try it out on a spin downtown one day. That day I ran about town quite a bit. I went where I wanted and didn't have to hurry out or worry about the chauffeur waiting in the cold. And when I started—it was zero weather, too—there was no cranking, no balky carburetor, no frozen cylinders to delay me—I just climbed in and sailed away. Doctor, that day made me a 'Detroiter,' and when the folks returned they didn't get their Brougham back until the Cabriolet Roadster, especially designed for men, came out. Since then I have had my own Detroit. I use it day in and day out—summer and winter alike—down in the morning—about town during the day—home again at night. Why, Doctor, this Detroit of mine runs 80 miles to the charge, as fast as I ever care to go—and costs less, garage, current, and all, than the repairs alone of any other type of automobile."



"But, Judge, how is it that you are not driving the Cabriolet today?"

"Well, to tell the truth, my son got there first and he is driving it."

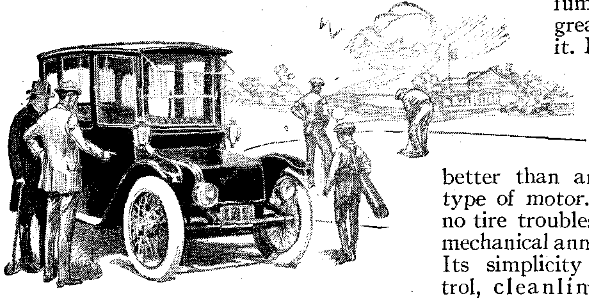
Just then the big automobile in front of them stopped without warning.



They were going at a pretty rapid pace and to the Doctor, who was unfamiliar with the Electric's perfect control, a collision seemed unavoidable. The judge laughed at his good friend's startled look as he threw off the power and threw on the brakes with a slight easy motion of his foot. The car stopped almost instantly without the slightest shock or jar.

"Safety first, that's one beauty of the electric," said he, "and now watch her pick up."

The big car in front started with a loud, creaking protest as its gears were thrown in. The Judge simply advanced the starting lever and the electric, silently and like a flash, jumped forward, and, under his guiding hand, turned out and whirled by the slow starting car ahead.



They soon reached the drive and, while skimming smoothly along, the Judge pointed at the many advantages of the Detroit Electric for the Doctor's use. "As a physician," he said, "you stand in the public eye for sanitation—and the Detroit Electric has no smoke, no fumes, or no grease about it. It reflects the dignity of your profession better than any other type of motor. It has no tire troubles and no mechanical annoyances. Its simplicity of control, cleanliness and safety make it the desirable car for you, your wife and daughter, for social calls, trips downtown, theatre trips; in fact for every occasion."

As they finally drew up in front of the club house, and climbed out, the Doctor turned for another look at the trim, graceful lines of the smart Brougham and said:

"Your trip, Judge, and not your wit has won your ease. I am convinced that your decision in favor of the Detroit Electric is one from which there is no appeal. I may add that you've also won your wager because I'm going to have a Detroit of my own—at the earliest possible moment."

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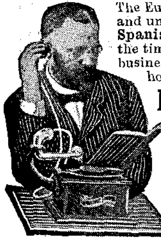

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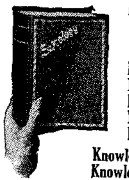

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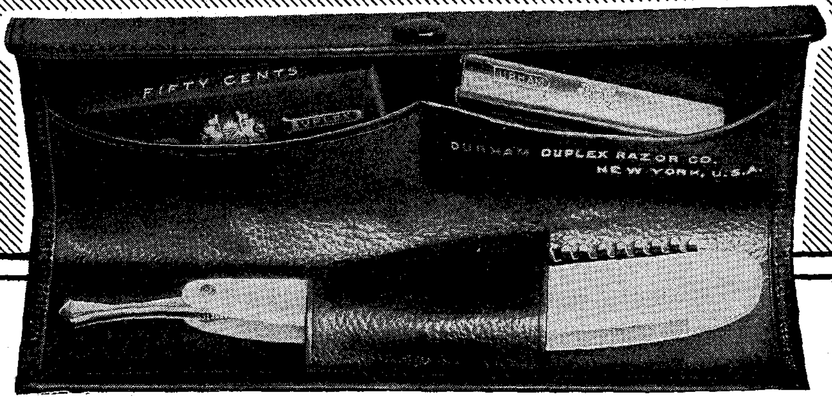

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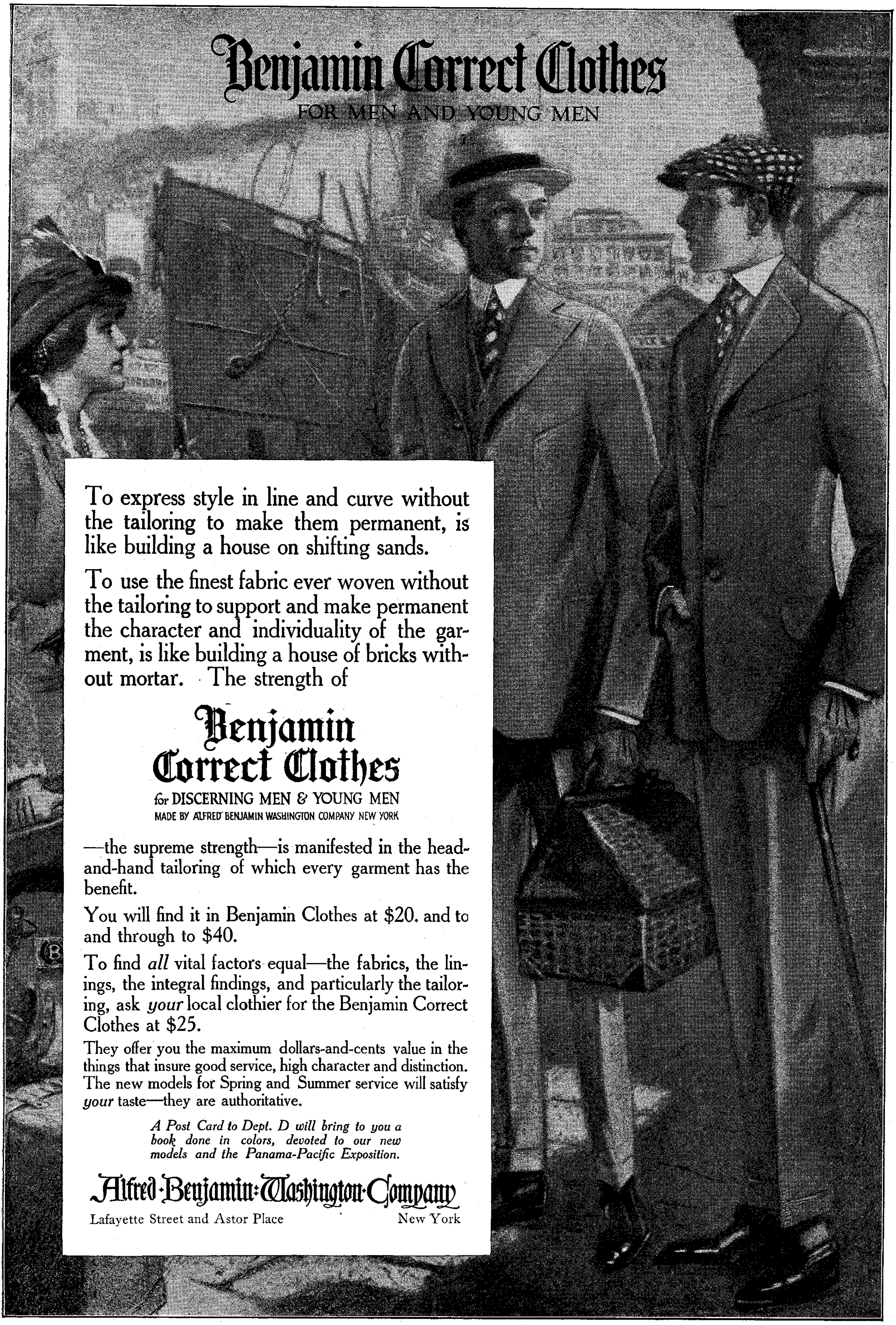

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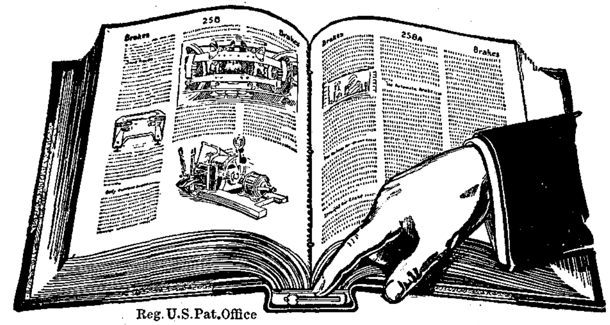

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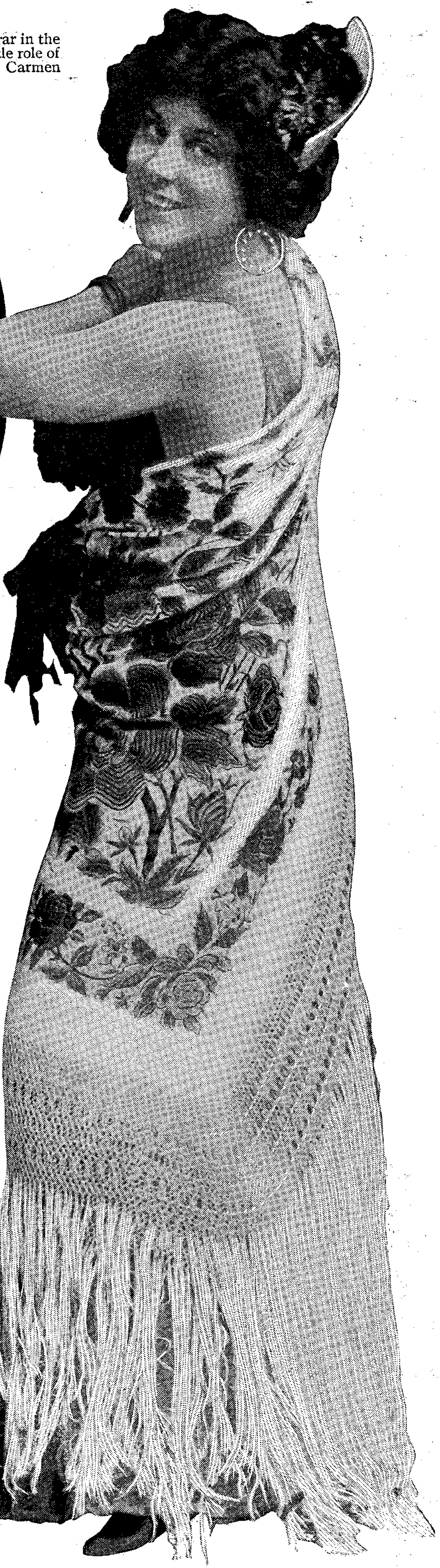

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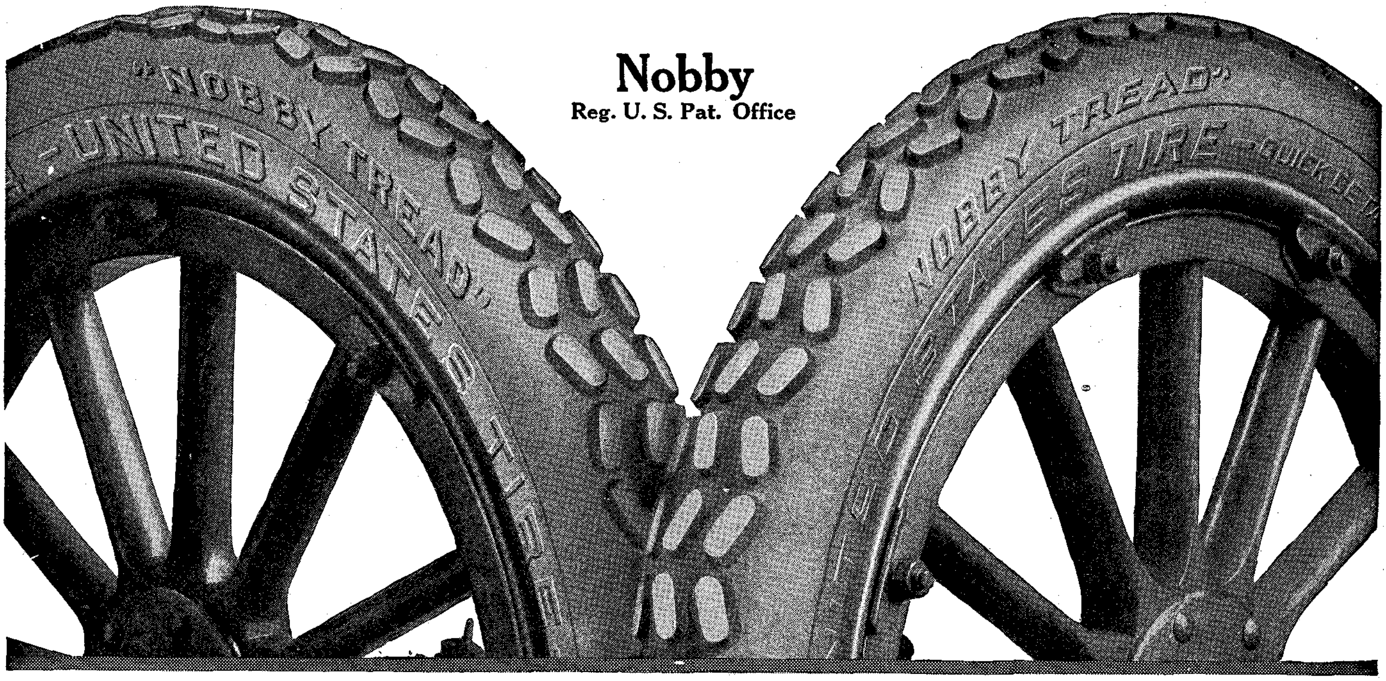

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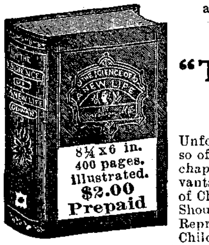

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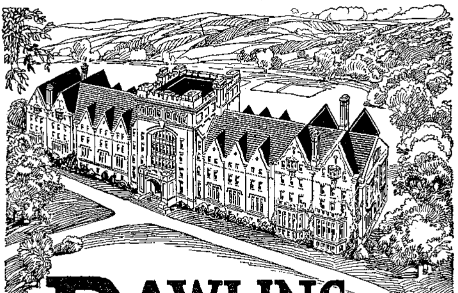

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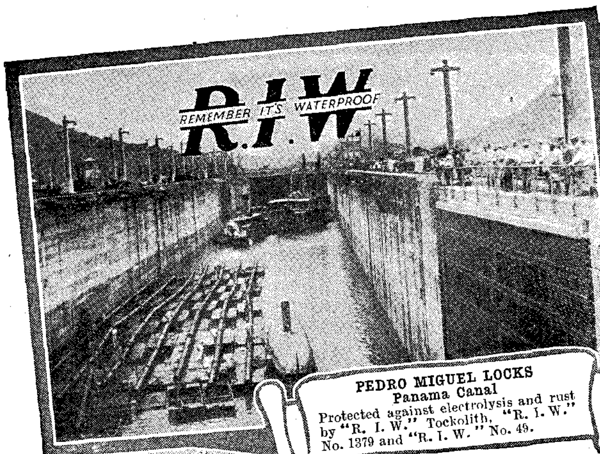

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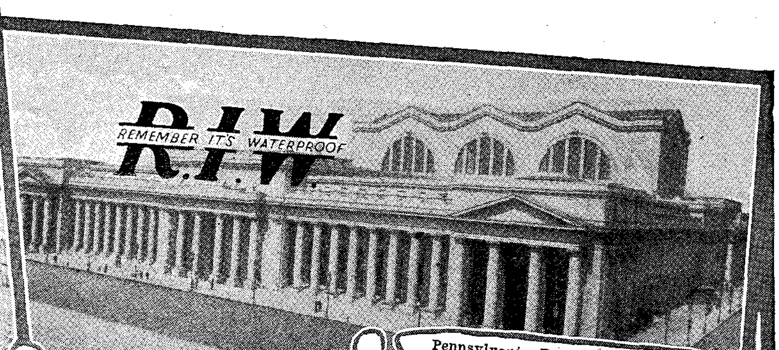

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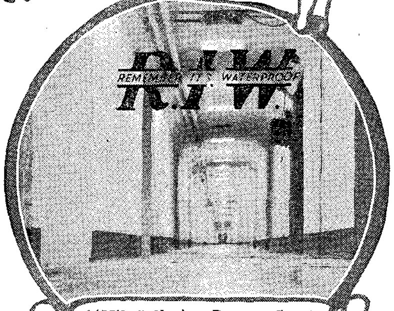

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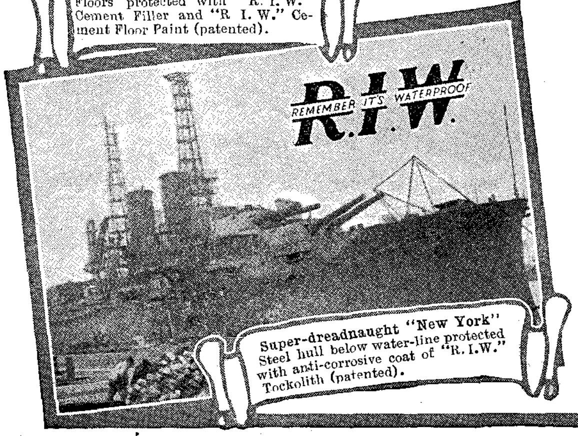

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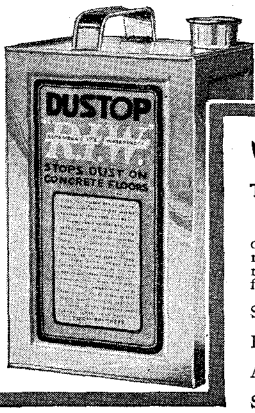

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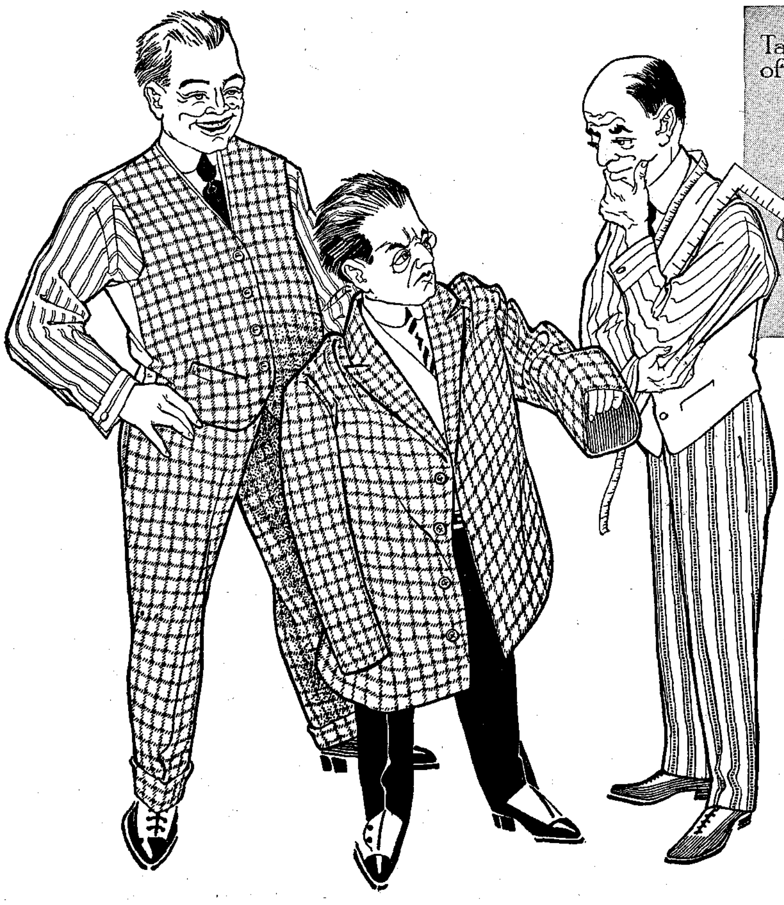

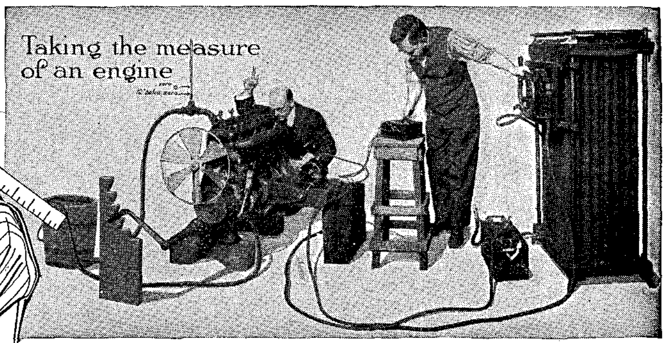
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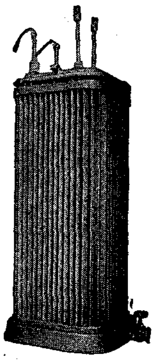

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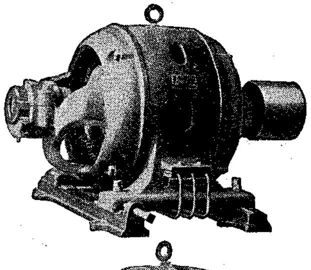

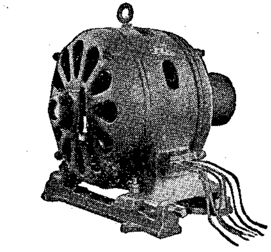

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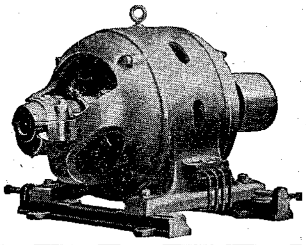

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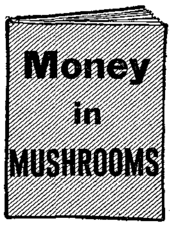

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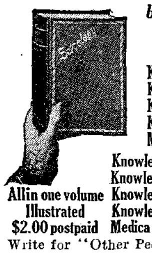

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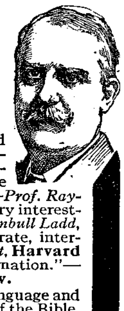

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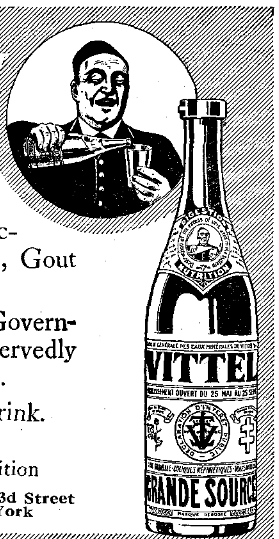

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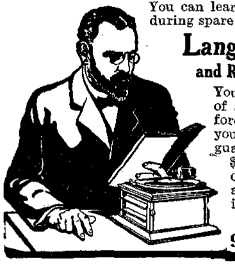

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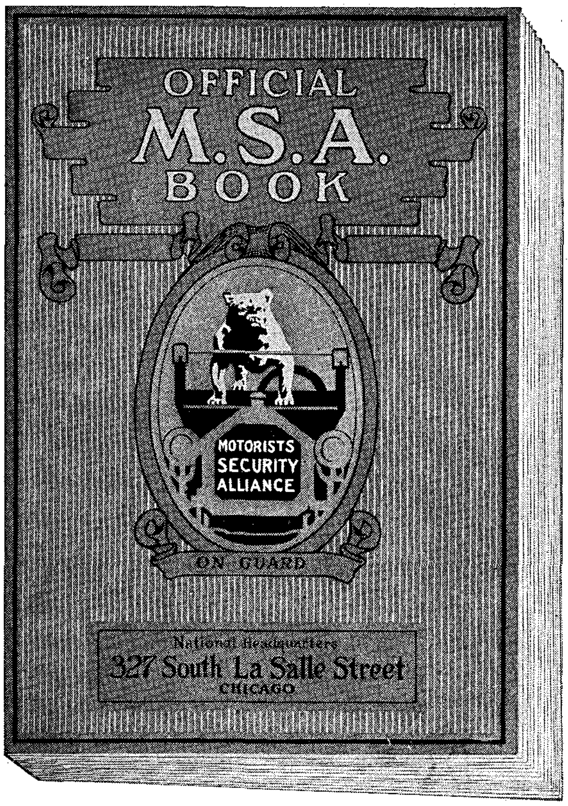

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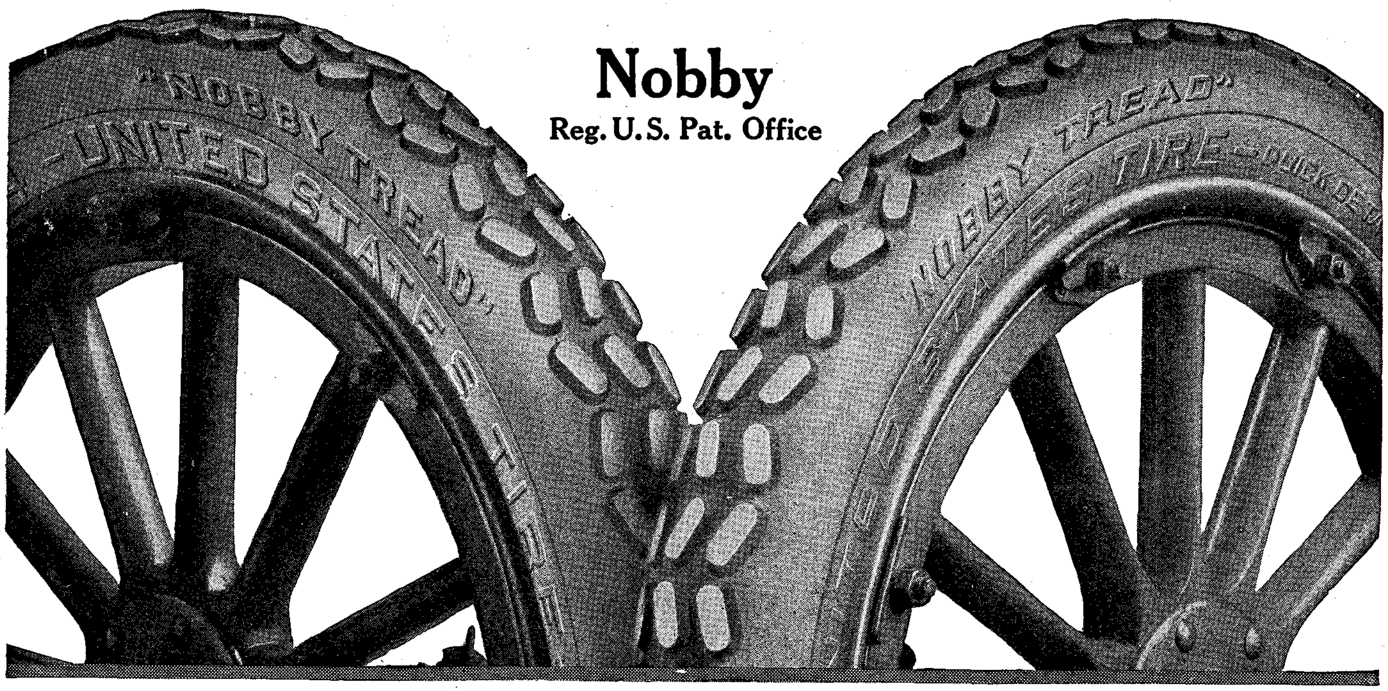

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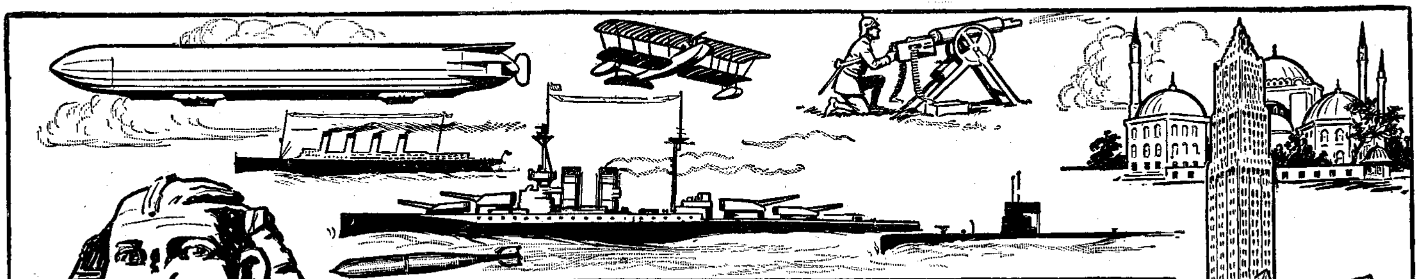

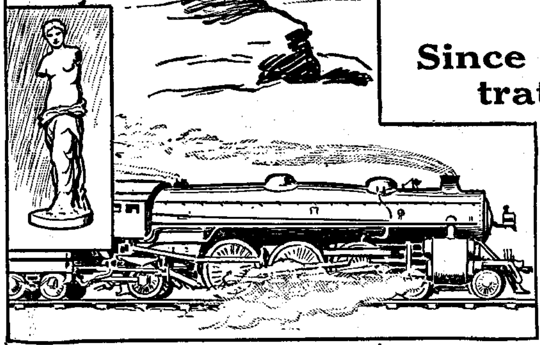

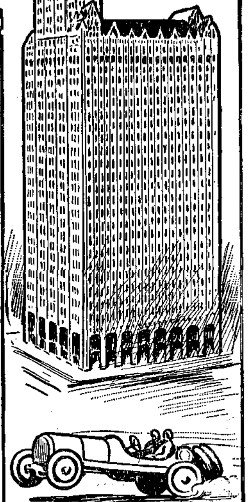

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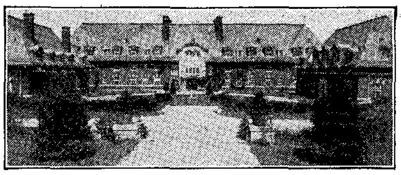

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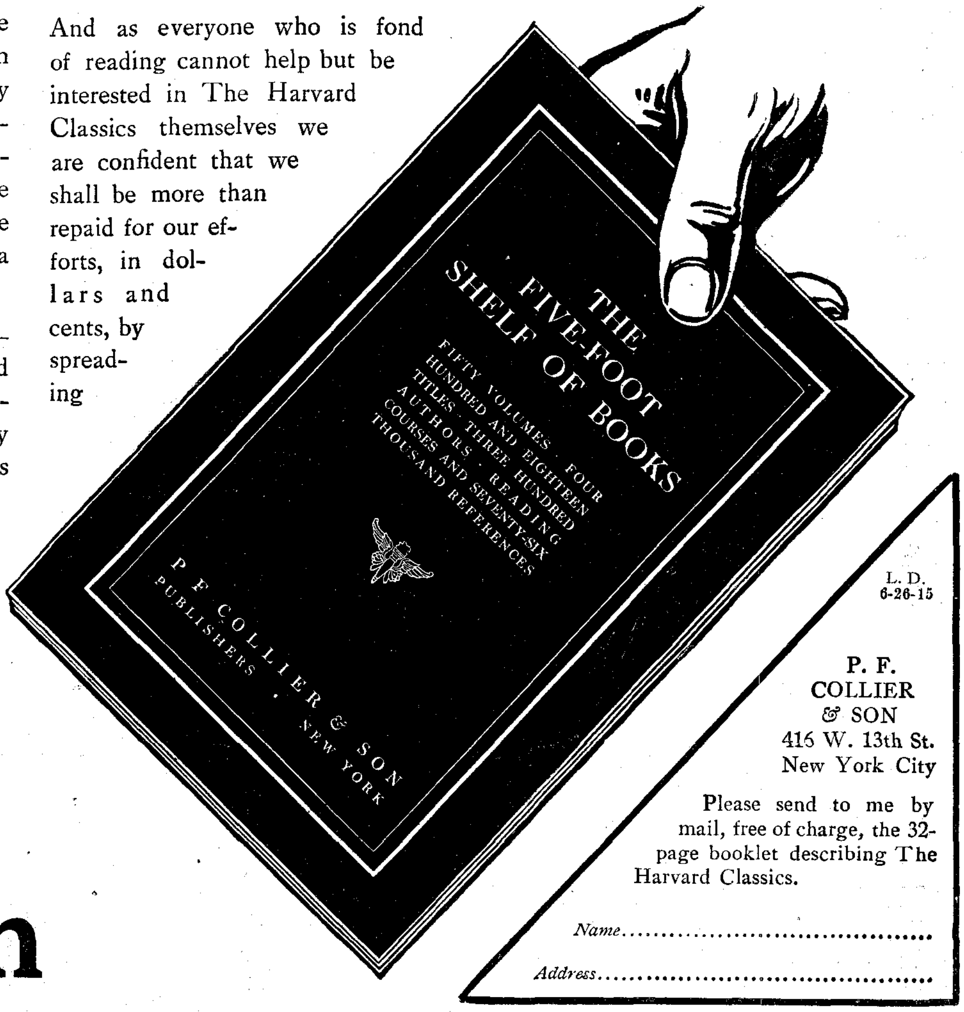

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